The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,406 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd June.
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M Edmond	30th ,,
— Nizam	2736	500	W. L. Webber	7th July.
L. Baderat	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	5.0	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	6 0	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	5.0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	3969	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3867 600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE	3860 600	M. de Horne	24th July
VERONA	3116 6.0	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 650. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steambooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st July 1885
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona	3,500	550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamer for EGMAIA leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 15, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM	2,000	Alexanderson.	23rd June
,, MACLEAN	2,300	J. Schofield	26th ,,
,, OGILVIE	2,900	G. Nelson	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. RICHARD LEMARE and Co., have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.

7, Hummum-street.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe, and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 6'-6" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following Engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES, JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING, THE BEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th June, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Prices Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS', round corners.....per pack.	1 12
Do. ,, ...per doz.	17 0
Do. ,, and gilt edges per pack.	2 0
Do. ,, ,, ...per doz.	19 0
PIONEERS, thin highly-finished rounded corners and gilt edges. per pack.	1 8
per doz.	17 0
PALACE MOGULS, assorted patterns, best quality..... per pack.	2 0
per doz.	22 0

And others in great variety from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, per pack.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CARTER'S INKS.

CARTER'S INKS have been exhibited for competition at all the leading Expositions during the past twenty years, and in no instance have they failed to take the highest awards. These Inks combine in themselves the result of the latest chemical discoveries as applied to writing solutions, and are undoubtedly the most perfect inks in the market.

COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING INK.

Flows freely, Copies perfectly, and never fades.
Price 10as., Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

RAVEN BLACK INK.

Writes black and dries black, does not Mould or Fade.
Price 6as., 10as., Re. 1-4.

CRIMSON WRITING AND COPYING FLUID

Yields a good copy, is remarkable for its brilliancy and does not corrode steel pens.
Price 6as., Re. 1-4.

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TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1790.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SUTTON'S SEEDS,
FOR 1885 JUST RECEIVED.

AS AGENTS to Messrs Sutton & Sons of Reading we have just received their this season's Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes, which are sold as under.

Vegetable Seeds	at Rs. 3-12, 7-8, & 15 each.	
Flower ,,	at ,, 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8 ,,	

CARTER'S SEEDS.

As special agents to Messrs Carter & Co., of London, we have just received their fresh Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes which are sold, as under.

Vetetable Seeds	at Rs. 3-0, 6-8, & 12-8.
Flower ,,	at ,, 5-0, 7-8, & 10-0.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS.

These having been first tried in our trial grounds are packed and offered with great confidence. They can be had in any quantity from 1 annas and upwards.

BULBS.

Dahlias finest double	Rs. 0 11 each.
,, ,, single brilliant colors	,, 0 11 ,,
American double Tuberoses	,, 0 3 ,,

Our descriptive Catalogue of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, and other Garden sundries can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Esplanade Cross-road.
Opposite to St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 24 tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN & Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

NOTICES.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims on the Estate of the late GEORGE ALEXANDER DORIA HAVILAND, Esq., H.M.I.M., should send them in to undersigned on or before the 1st of July, 1885, after which claims cannot be attended to.

GEO. PECK, H.M.I.M.,
Assistant Staff Officer,
Government Dockyard, Bombay.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OTHERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY the following SPARS, dressed or rough:—

Two bowsprits of pitch pine..... 47 ft. by 13½ ins.
Two main booms of red or cowry pine 47 ft. by 12 ins.

Offers for the supply of the whole of the above or single spars to be sent to the ENGINEER, Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle.

FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
MECHANICAL AND GENERAL DRAUGHTSMAN AND ENGINEER,
MOFUSSILITES AGENT AND INSPECTOR,
No. 17, MEADOWS-STREET, FORT.

DRAWINGS, TRACINGS and FERROTYPES, accurately and expeditiously executed. SURVEYING, PLOTTING & LEVELLING undertaken.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 1,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15.12 reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 30,000 Persian word and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, 12 as. 10 to be had from the compiler Maulvi Fazil Ali, Regimental Munsi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

NOTICE.

WE have on hand BOOKS of ALL SORTS FOR SALE. We send orders to England every mail, and can supply books of every description at 8 annas per shilling.

Orders from the mofussil are diligently and promptly executed, and we recommend the value-payable system as a great convenience and safe transit.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon.
No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, 9th June, 1885.

RE JOHN MACGLASHAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming upon, or indebted to, the Estate of JOHN MACGLASHAN, late an Assistant Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Ahmednuggur, who died at Aboyne in Scotland on the 23rd September, 1881, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 22nd May, 1885, by the High Court at Bombay to James Wallace, Esquire, Agent of the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, are hereby required to send to the said Administrator at the said Bank in Bombay, their claims in writing within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1885.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

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BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Superiority, Rs. 13 per year.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite; the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

	STILL WINES.	PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH Half Bottles Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM	... A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	17 0	9 8
GEISENHEIM.	... Good flavour and body, can be well recommended ...	20 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	... Of great fragrance, pure and natural	25 0	
HOCKHEIM	... A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine....	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN	... Very soft and good bouquet...	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	... A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG	... The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste ...	42 0	23 0
	SPARKLING WINES.		
SUPERIOR HOCK	... Delicate flavour and bouquet.	35 0	19 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	... The very finest wine of its kind ...	42 0	23 0
FINE MOSELLE	... Fine, full flavour ...	30 0	16 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	... Very fragrant ...	34 0	19 0
FINEST NONPAREIL	... Very rich, delicious bouquet...	41 0	22 8

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THE CARLTON BOOT.

AFTER a careful examination of "MANY EXHIBITS," "THE GOLD MEDAL" was awarded to "THE LACE UP CARLTON BOOT" for their absolute superiority "TO ALL OTHERS."

The material and workmanship are the best that can be obtained. Also they combine elegance with the greatest amount of comfort. They are thoroughly Waterproof. Cash price, Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOOT-MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,
SUCCESSORS TO P. GRANT & SONS,
HORNBY-ROW (BRANCH)

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,

BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they espectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDougal's and Calve Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on applicati
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

CHUTNIES.

WE WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

SUPERIOR INDIAN CONDIMENTS

OF ALL KINDS.

OUR CHUTNIES BRAND "IMPERIAL" ARE UNRIVALLED.

"BENGAL"..... Piquant, of medium warmth.
"CLUB"..... Slightly aromatic, very choice.
"LUCKNOW"..... Sweet, mild, most relishing.
"MANGO"..... Dry, of medium warmth.
"MADRAS"..... Slightly hot, dry.
"POONA"..... The most delicious chutney yet produced
"THE MAJORS"..... Piquant, sweetish.

The above are packed in convenient short-necked bottles.

Price from As. 10 to Re 1-4 per bottle.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MEDICINE MADE PLEASANT.

MAUD'S CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.

FLAVOURED WITH OTTO OF ROSES, &c.,

may be obtained of

Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. BARTON and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. ROBERTSON and Co., Mazagon, Bombay.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.
I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.
From Sir H. BURKE.
Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging. Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.
From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.
I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.
From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.
Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.
From Mr. J. B. BUCHANAN, M. P.
I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.
From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers.
I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

W. J. ESSAI,

PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,

ENTIRELY ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.

PRICES BASED ACCORDINGLY. SEND FOR PRICE-LIST.

BOMBAY MANGOES, ALFONSO OR AFOOS, RASPBERRY OR PIREE

NOW IN SEASON.

FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of Spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating, and GOOD BRANDIES are again gradually asserting their former position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualities and prices:—

Cash 12½ per cent. discount.			Credit.	
Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
39	6	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed	45	0
31	8	White Capsule ****	36	0
28	14	Green Capsule *** extra soft old pale	33	0
25	6	Blue Capsule ** very soft old pale	29	0
22	5	Yellow Capsule * soft old pale	25	8
18	0	Jules Lennox & Co., a good peg brandy	20	8

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

MILITARY SQUARE.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 33, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale lates novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum for 18 months
5½ ,, 12 ,,
5 ,,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEY ARE COMING! THEY ARE COMING!!
THE MOHAWK MINSTRELS
AT THE
GAIETY THEATRE
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.
24 LADY AND GENTLEMEN ARTISTS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
THURSDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1885.
FUN, MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes to hold 4.....Rs. 10 | Second Seats.....Re. 1
Reserved Stalls .. 3 | Back Seats.....As. 8
Full Particulars in Programmes.

"SIR LANCELOT."

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following SAILS :—
1 Main Sail.
1 Fore Sail.
1 Top Gallant Sails.
1 Inner Jib.
1 Outer Jib.
1 Top Sails.
1 Flying Jib.
1 Mizen Topmast Stay Sail.
2 Boat Covers.
3 Awnings.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
For particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1885.

GOLD HUNTING ALBERT CHAIN.

THIS CHAIN is peculiarly adapted for SPORTING GENTLEMEN and PRESENTATION, being characteristic of the CHASE. It has been much admired and is made in SOLID 18-carat Gold HALL-MARKED, in full size. Few Chains equal it in beauty.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee-Bazaar-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

I WILLIAM BURY will NO LONGER be RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS contracted by my wife MARIA BURY, she having left my protection.
Bombay, 20th June, 1885.

NOTICE.
THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.
THE Directors have APPOINTED Mr. WILLIAM TATE Manager of the Company.
GEO. W. READ,
Chairman.
Bombay, 19th June 1885.

NOTICE.
CONSULATE FOR PORTUGAL AT BOMBAY.
THE remaining effects of the late Portuguese Subject Mr. FELIX D'OLIVEIRA, consisting of gold and silver jewellery, &c., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at this Consulate, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m.
C. F. DE MENEZES,
Chancellor Consulate for Portugal.
Bombay, 19th June, 1885.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the undermentioned ABKARI FARMS of the Thana District for a period of one year from 1st August, 1885 :—
(1) Exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling Toddy Spirit and of selling Mhowra Spirit in the Umbargaon Petta and Dahanu Subha.
(2) Exclusive privilege of retailing Toddy and of manufacturing and selling Mhowra Spirit in the Jawhar State.
(3) Exclusive privilege of retailing Toddy and of manufacturing Toddy Spirit from Cocoanut and Brab Juice and of retailing Toddy Spirit and Mhowra Spirit in the Mahim and Salsette Talukas.
(4) Privilege of manufacturing Toddy Spirit from Cocoanut and Brab Juice and the exclusive privilege of retailing Toddy, Toddy Spirit, and Mhowra Spirit, in the Basscin Taluka.
5. Exclusive privilege of retailing Mhowra Spirit in the Wada, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Shahpur, Murbad and Karjat Talukas.
Tenders should be sent to the Collector of Thana so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) of Monday, the 6th July, 1885.
Conditions and other particulars regarding the forms may be learnt on application to the Collector of Thana.
G. VIDAL,
Acting Collector.
Thana Collector's Office, 18th June, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER HURIDAS KHIMJI has contracted to SELL to THUCKER HURIDAS TULSIDAS the premises hereunder particularly described. All persons having any claim against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 2 Church-gate-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
A strip of vacant land admeasuring 1,059 square yards out of all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Malabar Hill on the west side of the Malabar Hill Road in the subdistrict of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, formerly occupied by one Kharwa Narron Giga as tenant, and now vacant and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east by the said Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the west by Public Passage called Doncaster-Road, on or towards the north by the property of the said Thucker Haridas Tulsidas, and on or towards the south by the remaining vacant land of the said Thucker Huridas Khimjee and the property of Liladhar Oodhoo jee and Rach nath Narayen Khote and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 303, new No. 2061, old Survey No. 20 and new Survey No. 7249 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 4 G—Bombay, 19th June, 1885.
BALCRISHNA & BHUGWANDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

FIRE AND LIFE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCOME FOR 1884	£1,508,707
GENERAL RESERVE AND FIRE REINSURANCE FUND	£1,500,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS	£3,650,650
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS.	£6,911,400

THE attention of intending insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

PRESENTATION PENCILS, ETC.
JUST THE THINGS FOR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
PENCILS SUITABLE FOR WATCH CHAIN.

	Rs. a.
Oxydised Silver Dog Charm, Gold-plated Hits	12 0
Owl Charms	Rs. 7 and 8
" Silver Hits	10 0
Cross Magic Charms	Rs. 4 and 4 8
Hammer or Hatchet Magic Charms	4
Japanese doi Magic Charms	10 0
Cartridge Charms Gold-plated	7 8
Indian Club Charms	10 0
Champagne Bottle Charms Gold-plated Silver hits	7 8
Cannon Charms Gold-plated	Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and 8
Silver Broom Screw Charm Pencil	5
Oxydised Silver Charms	Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and 15 0
" " " Alligator Pattern	Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 11 and 12 0
Gold Plated Charms Alligator Pattern	Rs. 8-12 and 12 0
Silver Charms with Gold-plated Bands	Rs. 9, Rs. 10 0 Rs. 12 and 13 0
Hammered Charms, Gold-plated	Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and 15 0
" Silver	10 0
Fluted Charms, Engraved	Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 7-8 and 9 0
Telescope Black and Gold-plated Charm Pen and Pencil	12 8
Telescope Gold-plated Charm Pen & Pencil	Rs. 6-8 & 17 8
Gold-plated Magic Charms	Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10 and 11 0
Silver Magic Charms	Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 10 and 11 8
Fancy Coloured Charms	Rs. 7-8 and 8 8

PENCILS FOR POCKET.

Fluted Screw Extension Pen and Pencil, Engraved	15 0
Silver Screw Extension " "	10 0
" " and Slide " "	7 8
Double Screw, Black Pen and Pencil	3 8
Telescope Pen and Pencil, Engraved	7 8
Gent's Black and Gold-plated Slide Pencil	3 8
" " Medium "	2 8
" Silver Screw Pencil	3 0

TOOTH PICKS.

Silver Rs. 3-8 with Gold-plated Bands	6 0
Gold-plated Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 4-8 and	9 0

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF CARRIAGE AND HORSES, &c.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Juks John Crabb Riddle trated as Riddle Brothers and Co., now a broker in see s, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their saleroom, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-streets, Fort, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., one pa'anquin shigram, two horses, and harne-s, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instan', at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows :—
An invoice of gent's ready-made cretonne, coloured, and Oxford shirts.
1 case boys' washing suits and girls' dresses.
20 boxes soaps.
6 dozen sets imported by Phillips and Son
1 treadle sewing-machine on Singer system.
1 medium " " "
1 case whips
12 " touchened glass soda tumblers.
1 " coffee machines assl. singes and make.
1 " K.D. cooking stoves of various descriptions.
14 " German-beer in quart bottles.
10 " " pints "
5 " 4 lb tin magints colour.
400 cards of bone pencils, "
1 case milk jugs.
40 boxes of Haut Sauterne.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1885.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London ;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London ;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London ;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London ;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
GENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON an l Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT
MAN URINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HA L.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED a STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, one or two Horse-Power, in good working order. Apply to "ENGINE," *Bombay Gazette*.

THOUSANDS satisfied and acknowledge SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES as the best, the cheapest and most durable. Perfect workmanship and durability guaranteed.—5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

TRAVELLERS HOUSEWIVES in WATERPROOF MATERIAL Rs. 10 each.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

POONA Kidd and Shadbolt's Whisky, as used at the Bombay Club and Yacht Club, can be obtained at the Napier Hotel.

TO LET, the premises in Hornby Row, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Rent Rs. 120.—Apply to the MANAGER.

JEWELLERY in Real Gold and Silver just opened and sold for cheap prices never before heard in Bombay.—Apply Sharp. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED an energetic and intelligent assistant to be generally useful in a shop ; salary Rs. 30 or 35. Apply to M.. care, *Bombay Gazette*.

CRYSTOLLIUM, Lustre Painting, Pictures, Glasses, Adhesive Mixture, Oil. Sole Agents PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

ON VIEW Messrs. Devarenne & Co.. surplus stock of valuable household furniture, iron safe, &c., at Sunker Sett's house, Gowalia Tank, to be sold on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m.

ALBERT CHAINS.—Australian gold albert chains of choice patterns, could not be distinguished from 18 cart gold. Would never turn black. From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 11.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

A GENTLEMAN with extensive Commercial experience both in India and at Home and thoroughly up in Wheat Seeds and Cotton is open to an engagement with an Export Firm in Bombay or would undertake the management of one or more up-country agencies. Address Export, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, one double CRIGHTON OPENER, nearly new.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavourv tea always in stock. Terms favorable. Sample free on application.

JUST RECEIVED a Monsoon Stock of assorted Boots, Shoes, Goloshes, &c. Moderate prices. Hussonaly Mulla Hakeemjee, Shop 1, Crawf rd Market.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and oppos te to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNJ & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, dilliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELDUKE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and G neral Contractors.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON, in cut, 12 annas per lb., (in small quantities). In 10 lb. quantities and upwards 11 as. per lb. PEARCE, Apollo-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scote Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Frames all sizes kept from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 6, Meadow-street.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s "SUPERIOR OLD BLEND" and "BLAIR ATHOL" SCOTCH WHISKIES can now be obtained at all the Refreshment rooms on the G. I. P. Railway.

MONSOON BOOTS.—The Carlton Boots which obtained the Gold Medal are superior to any other Maker. Unequalled Waterproof. Linsham, Pile and Co., Limited, Boot-makers (Hornby-row Branch) Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth ; Horizontal and Vertical Engines Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richard-on & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (PARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Lawrence, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, Accountant and Co respondence Clerk None need apply unless thoroughly competent to take charge of a joint-stock Company's books, and to conduct the correspondence. Apply to "X. Y. Z."

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Maugrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

DEFENCE from, and DEFIANCE of Disease—PHILOKYLE prevents sickness or kills it. Use most healthy Disinfectan known. Po bottle As. 8, Re. 1, and its. 2-5. Sp cial and Sole Agents—Phillips and Company, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN BEER.—Highest award, International Health Exhibition, London, 1884. Rs. 12 per case of 4 ozen quarts, or Rs. 3 per single dozen, and Rs. 20 per case of 6 dozen pints, or Rs 3-8 per single dozen. W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities, and the revenue is £800,000 per annum.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARCE'S, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, square and canoe shape LANDAUS, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.
MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETÉ L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each " 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. " 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND and a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATIS has no equal
AS A REMEDY for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by cnemists all over the World
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
SORABJEE HIRTOOLA
No 9, Peer Market n Jumma Ma

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SKINNY MEN.
WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
on Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 83,200,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE—DELHI.
J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS,
MANAGER.
BRANCH—AJMERE.
P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.
BANKERS
IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—
of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 " " 5 " "
6 " " 4 " "
LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approves security.
Bills of Exchange on London,
And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated
SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody : and general Banking business undertaken.
P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.
Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
The Bank's terms for deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
SUESCRIBED CAPITAL.....£330,000.
LONDON BANKERS.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates o Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent.
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and interest allowed upon the Credit Balance when the same shall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted on the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay September 15, 1884

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S, VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards lying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse Repository to Single and double harness, in the Bangalee Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle, Roaches Ico, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Fole Gophers.
Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

NOTICES

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, *London*.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller,

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsial biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin in a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d, and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior in that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not to ure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for de-troying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large bottles 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the World. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely an eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst, obstinate skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightene ; the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and a speedy cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot too highly of it."—*Lancet*.
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review*.
"Thenuly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"You can use this testimonial to *Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough*.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St, London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that bands Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co ; KEED AND Co. ; ROGERS AND Co. ; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in search—the result of his research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—Which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a practice of seventy years' standing during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Th hands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in t enough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, and been given up by the faculty as incurable, and lost to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, will also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the influence of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and brought the organs of digestion into vivifying the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable in giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most desperate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness arising from the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from a contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend ; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona ; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay ; R. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona ; H. A.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1885.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... June 27th, 4h. 9m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	5 25	6 37	5 18m 5 28 a	11 18m ——
Sun. 21	Third Sunday after Trinity. Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.	5 25	6 38	6 45m 6 32 a	0 22m 0 43 a
Mon. 22	English mail expected per s.s. Mirzapore."	5 26	6 38	6 7m 7 36 a	1 23m 1 50 a
Tu. 23	Departure of English mail per s.s. Bokhara 5 p.m.	5 26	6 38	7 7m 7 39 a	2 15m 2 54 a
Wed. 24	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 26	6 38	8 56m 8 29 a	3 0m 3 58 a
Thr. 25	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Zarothost's Day, Parsi	5 26	6 38	10 36m 10 13 a	3 37m 3 58 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 27	6 39	11 1m 10 49 a	4 12m 5 3 a

* Left Aden at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 21.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 173, 180 and 197.

9 a.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 198 and 28.

Anthem—"O Lord, how manifold are Thy works." Magnificat—Clarke Whitfield.

The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

Wednesday, June 24.

Nativity of Saint John the Baptist.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Thursday, June 25.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Friday.—At 7 a.m.—Matins. At 4-15 p.m.—Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 493 & 227.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 201, 203 and 276.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer (Choral) and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Children's Service.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Alms for the choir expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Meehan os' Institution B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.

5 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Clan Graham, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, G. I. P. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sierra Estrella, from Shields; and Persian Monarch, from Swatow.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens at 5-30 this evening:—

Quick March	Mother take me home...
Overture	Comedy ..... Keler Bela.
Waltz	Les Patineurs ..... Waldteufel.
Selection	La Sonnambula ..... Bellini.
Quadrille	Cosmos ..... Coote.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn ..... Kuhner.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Persian Monarch entered, and the s. s. Mareotis and Recta left, the dock yesterday.

LECTURE.—Pundit Govind Rao Wanave, late headschool-master, 9th Bn. N. I., will deliver a lecture in the Arya Samaj of Bombay on "The Military Orphanage," to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m.

GAMBLERS.—Jeevajee Ragbhoy and eleven other Mahomedans were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Colvin, before Mr. Pashabhoy Framjee, with gaming in a common gaming-house at Kharra-talao. They were all convicted. The first prisoner, the keeper of the house, and another were fined Rs. 15 each, and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

THE S. S. SPEKE HALL.—The following further contributions towards the fund being raised by Messrs. Green and Co., for the relief of the families of the officers and crew of the s. s. Speke Hall have been paid in and promised:—J. Franks, Rs. 10; Uncle Craig W. F., Rs. 10; Fraser Hore, Rs. 10; P. B. S., Rs. 5; Rich Davies, Rs. 5; T. L. W., Rs. 10; Empress of India, Rs. 12; Captain Brown, Rs. 12; Mackenzie, Rs. 10; E. Greaves, Rs. 5; Th. Knaust, Rs. 30; X. Y. Z., Rs. 5; Bodger, Warburton, and Co., Rs. 20; Captain Clark, Rs. 25; A. Pafford, Rs. 5; W. Warburton, Rs. 10; Captain Mackie, Rs. 10; Joseph Soares, Rs. 10; F. Kirby, Rs. 20; T. Wilson, Rs. 20; John Fleming, Rs. 20; H. H., Rs. 6-8; J. B. M., Rs. 10; A Friend, Rs. 5; J. Thomson, Rs. 10; W. Webb, Rs. 2; Melling, Rs. 10; Hall, G., Rs. 12; J. F. Hoar, Rs. 15; W. Thacker, Rs. 10; J. M. S., Rs. 10; J. Leask, Rs. 5; Messent, Rs. 5; A. Friend, Rs. 5; Middleton, Rs. 10; J. G. Brauson, Rs. 5; H. Morris, Rs. 10; A Friend, Rs. 5; George Garlic, Rs. 5; Messrs. Bochali and Co., Rs. 50; Messrs. Latham and Co., Rs. 50; A Friend, Rs. 5; A. McKenzie, Rs. 50; J. Birch, Rs. 5; C. Coles, Rs. 5; C. K. B., Rs. 4; A. J. Thick, Rs. 10; J. Couper, Rs. 10; J. Goodwin, Rs. 5; T. J. B., Rs. 5.

THE SERAGLIO.—Mr. Lauder, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of clothing, &c., from the following gentlemen for the shipwrecked crew of the s.s. Seraglio:—Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., Mr. John Hay Grant, C.S. (through Captain Morland), Mr. Harold R. King (through Captain Morland), Mr. John Warden, Messrs. Greene and Reed, A. Z., Captain H. A. Street, I.M., the Rev. A. G. Lewis (through Captain Morland), Mr. Max Minck, Y. G. (for indigent seamen), Mr. R. W. E. Searle, Messrs. Boar and Co., Mr. C. F. Richardson (through Messrs. Hoar and Co.), Mr. Pestonjee Dossabhoy (through Captain Morland), and other anonymous contributors; also the sum of Rs. 50 from the Hon. F. L. Latham, Rs. 25 from A Friend, Rs. 20 from Messrs. Green and Read, Rs. 10 from Mr. T. R. Booth, and Rs. 10 from Mr. L. Penny.

THE LATE MR. W. SILLITOE.—Yesterday morning the remains of Mr. W. Sillitoe, whose death we have already announced, were interred at the Sewree cemetery in the presence of several friends who assembled to pay the last tribute of respect at his graveside. Sillitoe's decease occurred under peculiarly saddening circumstances. He only arrived in India about twelve months ago to act as manager of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, and of late he had been devoting all his energies and capacity to the task of retrieving the ill-fortune that had attended the undertaking, and of re-establishing the business on a sound and satisfactory footing. It was while in the midst of his anxious and unsparing efforts that he was stricken down by intermittent fever, which has now terminated his promising business career. Much sympathy is expressed for the family of the deceased, Mr. Sillitoe having left a widow and four children.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Sheik Ali Sheik Ahmed was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with attempting to murder Soobanebux, a woman, and with causing her grievous hurt. The case for the prosecution went to show that the accused at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th ult., entered the room of Soobanebux, in a house near the Two Tanks, and seriously assaulted her with a table-knife, in consequence of a dispute some money she owed him. The woman's shrieks brought to her assistance a neighbour, who, bursting in the door, which the accused had fastened, seized him, and he was made over to the police. The woman was found to have received a severe wound on the back of the neck, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she remained till her recovery. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court.

THEFTS OF ORNAMENTS FROM CHILDREN.—At the Port Police Court yesterday, before Mr Ryan, Superintendent Sweeney charged Sheik Ismael Sheik Imam and Lalljee Purdar, the first with stealing silver ornaments from children, and the other with dishonestly receiving the stolen property. It appears that for some time past in the neighbourhood of Mathapacady and Mandvee many complaints were made by parents of the theft of ornaments from their children, but no trace was obtained of the thieves. Superintendent Sweeney accordingly told several sepoys and placed them in plain clothes in places were the thefts had been most frequent. Last two days ago a sepoy saw the first accused walking with a number of children, several of whom were ornaments. When asked what he was doing, he said he was related to some of the children. The sepoy, disbelieving his statement, took him to the parents, who disowned him. The accused then ran away, but was pursued and arrested. His house was searched, and several of the ornaments stolen in previous cases were found. The other accused was also arrested on a charge of having bought made by the first prisoner, and the police found some ornaments in his house also. They were produced on three charges of theft. In sentencing the magistrate remarked that this class of offence was very common, and required to be repressed by firm measures. He sentenced the first prisoner to three years' and the second to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOCK.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Ingram charged a callassee named Fukeera Mahomed with having caused hurt to Balla Ramjee, a coal weigher, by a rash and negligent act. The accused was employed as a rigger by Messrs. Hill and Grennan, stevedores, and had worked on the 27th of February on the s. s. Werneth Hall. He took a double iron block aloft for the purpose of working a derrick which was required to get a heavy weight out of the hold, and left it hanging to the topsail without fastening it. The following morning, the block being required for some other work, he went aloft to lower it down, but in consequence of his neglect it fell down on the deck among a group of persons, and striking the complainant on the back of his foot almost completely severed his heel. The injured man was removed to hospital, but here he remained till the 4th inst. The senior foreman, of the firm of Hill and Grennan, stated in his evidence that if the block had been "mousued" it would not have fallen; but he had never given the accused instructions to so secure it. Mr. Cooper, in dealing with the case, said that if the block had fallen directly on any one it would probably have caused his death. It appeared to him that a block of this description was not a proper block to have been used for the purpose, and that Messrs. Hill and Grennan ought to see that proper blocks were used. The accused had been many years employed as a rigger on board ships, and it was his duty to have exercised such caution as would prevent any chance of a block, after being hooked up, coming down by anything casually striking it. He, however, bore in mind the fact that the accused appeared to have used an improper block, and that he had not been cautioned, as he ought to have been, about "mousing" such large blocks when he left them aloft. He sentenced the accused to one month's simple imprisonment. An official of the B. I. S. N. Co. applied for some compensation on behalf of the complainant. The man would be unable, he said, to do any work now, as he was nearly lame for life, and he had also been three months in the hospital, thus being unable to earn anything for his family. Mr. Cooper said he had no power to grant the application, as the accused was only a day labourer. He would, however, award him Rs. 10 from the poor-box.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

POLICE TORTURE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* NARAYEN BHASKER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. N. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapore, by whom the accused, a chief constable of police, was convicted of causing hurt for the purpose of extorting a confession or information which might lead to the detection of an offence, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 200. Mr. Branson and Mr. Ganesham Nilkant appeared for the appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

The complainant Takya was in February last taken to the Badami Hill and asked to point out the place where certain property stolen from the house of one Dwarki was supposed to be concealed. He denied all knowledge of the matter, and was thereupon beaten on the back and on the soles of the feet by the accused, who was on horseback, and by other policemen who were acting under his orders. The defence was that the marks on the complainant's person were self-inflicted, or that he got them injured by somebody while he was in custody. Mr. Moore, inspector on the Southern Mahratta Railway, stated that when the complainant was released on the 11th February last he saw those marks on his person. It appeared that one Ramji, who had confessed having committed the theft, named as his accomplices the complainant and another man. The complainant said that when he denied all knowledge of the property, he was beaten on different parts of the body by three or four policemen. He was struck on the back with closed fists. Dr. Chinoy, of the Southern Mahratta Railway, spoke to having observed marks which, in his opinion, could have been caused by fists. The Sessions Judge thought that sticks might have been used without the complainant taking particular notice of them, and his companion said that sticks were used. Mr. Moore believed the complainant and his companion to be innocent men, and thought that they were falsely charged and prosecuted. He had done nothing more than a humane act, nothing more than what a right-minded person might be expected to do under the circumstances. The court, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment.

After reviewing all the circumstances of the case, their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, but remitted the fine of Rs. 200.

JUNE 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART.

JAMES THORBURN AND OTHERS, PETITIONERS.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the petitioners, Messrs. James Thorburn, William Thomas Crockett, Philip Melville, and William Dyce Shewe, who are the attorneys of the executors of the late Sir Charles John Forbes, Bart. The learned counsel applied for letters of administration with the will annexed, of the estate of Sir Charles Forbes of London on the 24th July, 1884, and had left property in Bombay sworn to be worth under Rs. 4,30,000. He made his will on the 20th March, 1882, whereby he appointed four executors—Helen, Lady Forbes, his widow; Horace B. Farquhar, and two others who had since renounced office. Probate of the will had been granted in November, 1881; and the executors had sent out a power of attorney to the petitioners, Messrs. Thorburn and Crockett, carrying on business as the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., of Bombay.

The judge ordered letters of administration to be issued to the petitioners, except Mr. Thorburn, who has left Bombay.

THE CYCLONE OFF SOCOTRA.

THE cyclone in which the Speke Hall foundered on the 3rd instant, seems to have been of extraordinary violence. The City of Manchester experienced its full strength on the 31st May off the coast of Socotra, and in reading such an account as the following, for which the *Statesman* is indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., it seems really miraculous that any fabric made by human hands should successfully encounter the raging elements of the winds and waves in such convulsive fury:—

The City of Manchester, S. S., Captain Macdonald, from Glasgow and Liverpool, reports having been caught in a cyclone off Socotra on the 31st May last. At 4 p. m., the wind suddenly increased to a tremendous hurricane, and the engines had to be stopped dead, as the steamer shipped enormous bodies of water at all sides. The seas going right over the fiddleys, and engine room, a large quantity of water accumulated in the stoke-holes, so that the men had the greatest difficulty in keeping the fires alight. About 6 P.M., a tremendous sea struck the ship on the port beam, unshipping three boats out of their chocks and breaking them to pieces; the after part of the saloon skylight was smashed in, and the cabins filled with water. Two sails were got up, and the place secured with great difficulty, as the men were in imminent danger of being washed overboard by the seas. The deck furniture was nearly all smashed, and one of the sheep-pens washed right overboard, carrying away the steam pipes and water pipes with it, and the binnacle and stand aft. The binnacle on the bridge was also carried away, the captain and third officer being knocked down, and both narrowly escaped being washed overboard. As it was, the captain's head was knocked through the skylight on the bridge, his face and hands badly cut and bruised. The third officer got jammed under the starboard life-boat, and was with difficulty extricated. The wheel house doors on the upper bridge were also knocked in and two of the quartermasters severely hurt by splinters and broken ribs. Which these men are confined have much injured and cut about. At 11 o'clock, the wind suddenly lulled entirely, and for half-an-hour was almost calm, but half-an-hour latter, sprung up again with terrific force from another direction, and continued all night and the next day. Fortunately there was but one passenger, who, when washed out of his bunk, turned to and assisted the stewards to keep out the sea. The captain's wife was also on board, and for thirty hours did not see her husband who was on the bridge, being in incessant dread that he would be washed overboard. It speaks volumes for the construction of the vessel that the ship came into Saugor on Friday last, with the exception of the loss of the boats, not much the worse for the unprecedented strain put upon her.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Capt Hesseltine, s s Cuba
Lieut Standbridge, 17th Lancers, Lucknow
a Capt Hollinson, Quetta
Mr James Crowder
a Capt Coldridge, 47th Regt, Quetta
a Capt Houghton, 47th Regt, Quetta
Mr W C Darling, Nilgris
a Lieut W Ayeott, 98th Regt, Ashgurh
a Major Fletcher, RA, Poona
a Mr C Norman, Godhra
a Col Badgley, Poona
a Mr P Skinner, Poona
a Surgn Miller, R N.
a Mr J Monk, R N.
a Mr R Mashawhing, Genoa
Surgn S H Browne, I M D, Genoa
Mr B Myers, P W D, Genoa
a Mrs Flemming, England
a Mrs B ogley, England
a Mr Verner, Hyderabad
a Mrs Nixon, England
Mr C Flemming, Bombay
a Col Howden, 25th Regt, Poona
Mr P Thurcby Matheran
Lieut Arbuthnot, Shakim
a Mr A G D Craushay
a Mr A Sullivan
a Lt-Col Woodward, Nasick
Capt T G Rose, I M
Mr John Law, Sholapur
Capt Browne, Secunderabad
Mr M R Thomas
Mr Richardson, R N, H M S Orontes
Lieut Wyllie, Bolarum
Mr Richard Cox, Madras
Mr L A Bachelder, U S, Boston
Mr F Place, Bombay
Mr Go ris, Poona
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Col Woolridge, Bombay
Capt Gill
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr R McNair Todd, Bombay
Mr F E Durham, Bo mbay
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr S Ornes, Paris
Mr Mark Wadia
a Mr A D. Pelly,
Mr John Greenwood, Bombay
Mr Martin Cohen, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 18.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·689
Temperature of the air	85·0
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	394
Rain of 24 hours	0·00
Total fall during month	2·26
" year	7·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of this inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BENGAL.

SINGULAR INSOLVENCY CASE.—Judgment has been passed by the Recorder of Rangoon on the application by Ko Kwet Nee, a Burman Municipal Commissioner who had been declared insolvent by a creditor, and who applied afterwards to have his insolvency annulled. The application was dismissed with costs. The evidence showed that the Municipal Commissioner had in the past few months had repeated warrants for his arrest issued both from the Recorder's and Small Cause Courts. He always managed to evade them, however, for he was never arrested. This is one of the gentleman who actualy went to the Chief Commissioner other Burmans to get a concession for some with some 30 miles of railroad near Syriam; and Mr. Bernard for some time believed in these Burmeses capitalists, and was inclined to recommend that the land should be made over to them. Fortunately, however, he wanied some further information, and delay resulting, the insolvent's position of at least one of the so-called capitalists was soon made manifest; and it is to be hoped that mere insolvency alone is all that can be brought forward against these men. They were connected with a Company which is now in liquidation, and the Secretary of which is charged, or about to be charged, by the shareholders with criminal breach of trust. This astute individual, a brother of the insolvent Municipal Commissioner abovenamed, is now in the civil jail for debt. He is said to be indebted to the Company in over Rs. 15,000, whilst Ko Kwet Nee, the broker, owes the Company, of which he was a Director, Rs. 6,000. Both these men are now in the Insolvent Court, whilst the shareholders whose money they invested are trying to take steps to have them punished for what they believe is fraud. Mr. Bernard will doubtless take steps to have Ko Kwet Nee removed from the Municipal Board, as no insolvent is allowed to be a Municipal Commissioner, and this man, who has been notoriously insolvent for months, has now been adjudicated an insolvent in the Recorder's Court.

AN UNPROFITABLE SPECULATION:—There has been a split between the partners who bought the wreck of the s. s. Madras near Margui, which ran ashore on the 19th ult., and which, when floated, promises to take a good deal of the glit off the gingerbread. The steamer was successfully brought up to Rangoon by Mr. Walsh, who has not been paid for his labours. The steamer was sold by auction and bought by one of the partners, who, however, omitted to pay for it. He got it repaired and neglected to pay the bill for repairs, and there are now suits in Court by the crew for their pay, and one for Rs. 15,000, the estimated value of his share. Thus what promised to be a very profitable speculation looks now as if most of the profits would be swallowed up in litigation. The purchasers in the meantime have Rs. 9,000, and she is now valued at Rs. 55,000. The would-be purchaser, a Chinaman, objects, however, to pay for her until a proper transfer can be made to him, and contentions between the partners and others are satisfactorily settled.

ALLEGED POISONING.—No one has yet been brought up before the magistrate in connection with the recent attempt made to poison a whole family by putting arsenic in their milk. The Chemical Examiner has discovered that there was arsenic in the milk. The milkman was arrested, but has been let go again by the police in some mysterious manner. It is to be hoped the matter will be thoroughly sifted. The constables going round the milk sold here being adulterated, but the adulterations have hitherto been compartively harmless. Matters are serious, indeed, if arsenic can be placed in ordinary articles of food with impunity, and the perpetrators of the villainy get of undetected.

The match was thus won mainly owing to the brothers Hearne. A. Hearne obtained 18 wickets, F. Hearne obtaining 37 runs in the first and 63 in the second innings, making 100. The victorious Kentish team then travelled to Manchester to engage Lancashire. The home county winning the toss elected to bat, and a most disastrous start was made. The wickets went down with a rush, four being down for 5 runs. With the advent of Briggs matters improved, and mainly owing to a fine contribution of 58 by him and a careful 22 by Crossland the innings closed for 108. The Kentish team, which was strengthened by the addition of Mackinnon and Lord Harris, made a good start. Four wickets were down for 113, Mackinnon 26, F. Hearne 22, G. Hearne 11, and Jones 21 were those to leave. Patterson, who had been playing steadily, was next joined by Lord Harris, but Crossland's third ball clean bowled him. Patterson stayed till he had made 31, and of the rest Christopherson alone scoring, the innings closed for 141, or only 33 in advance. In Lancashire's first innings Christopherson obtained six wickets for 41 runs, and in Kent's first innings Barlow got four for 15. Lancashire's second innings was a very great improvement on the first. Briggs and Horridge showed some vigorous hitting, the former being run out for 115 and the latter bowled for 61. Barlow 35, Roper 27, Robinson 27, and Watson 18 were the principal scorers. When the last mail left the Lancashire innings had terminated for 288 runs, leaving Kent 256 runs to get to win.

A match was arranged by Lord Sheffield, in which Shaw's victorious Anglo-Australian team was pitted against an eleven captained by Mr. G. Grace. Of the thirteen that sailed to Australia, Maurice, Read, and Briggs stood out, Lord Sheffield's team being composed mainly of Southerners. The wickets going soft, the cricket was slow. Mr. Grace winning the toss sent in his side to bat. Very early in the game the captain's career was cut short by a splendid catch at point; but young Frank Hearne played first-class cricket. Jesse Hide played a very good defensive game for 40. Rain interfered with the play on the second day, and but little progress was made. Ulyett, receiving three lives, made a dashing 51 for Shaw's team, Shrewsbury 28, Bates 32, Flowers 40, and Attewell 23 being the other principal scorers. The innings terminated for 200, or but 10 advance of the other team. The other going in lost two wickets for 64 runs, when the match was drawn. W. G. Grace was not out for 39, and Newham for 17.

We must next turn to the doings of the Universities. The match between Cambridgeand a moderate team of the M. C. C. was drawn, greatly in favour of the University. The light blues going in first obtained 143, Wright 36, Greated. 27, Eaton 17, Kemp 15, and Marchant 23 being the top scorers. The Club could only answer with 91, Gunn a lucky 35 and Sherwin 21 being the only ones who could score. Leatham got four wickets for 10 runs, Mirehouse three for 39, and Ludley two for 24. Cambridge going in again lost two wickets for 46, but Wright and Greated put on 50 runs, the latter especially hitting with confidence and freedom. After he left for 37 Wright carried on his innings for 55, characterised for correct defence. Marchant who, I was this only other to help these two, and the total only reached 140. At this stage the match was left drawn, considerably in favour of Cambridge. Titchmarsh obtained eight wickets in all for the Club, and Mr. Forbes Leith, captain of the Surrey team, only received the first check in the brilliant course of victories, the rain preventing the match being played out, leaving the game in a doubtful position, perhaps somewhat in favour of the southern county. Going in first on a fast wicket, Surrey lost 5 of her best wickets for 39, but Roller (26) and ohmann (25), playing in good form, put on some forty runs for the next wicket, and the tail also putting on a good deal, the innings closed for 176, leaving the Club an enormous bodies of water at all sides. The seas going right over the fiddeleys, and engine room, a large quantity of water accumulated in the stoke-holes, so that the men had the greatest difficulty in keeping the fires alight. About 6 P.M., a tremendous sea struck the ship on the port beam, unshipping three boats out of their chocks and breaking them to pieces; the after part of the saloon skylight was smashed in, and the cabins filled with water. Two sails were got up, and the place secured with great difficulty, as the men were in imminent danger of being washed overboard by the seas. The deck furniture was nearly all smashed, and one of the sheep-pens washed right overboard, carrying away the steam pipes and water pipes with it, and the binnacle and stand aft. The binnacle on the bridge was also carried away, the captain and third officer being knocked down, and both narrowly escaped being washed overboard. As it was, the captain's head was knocked through the skylight on the bridge, his face and hands badly cut and bruised. The third officer got jammed under the starboard life-boat, and was jammed with difficulty extricated. The wheel house doors on the upper bridge were also knocked in and two of the quartermasters severely hurt by splinters and broken ribs. Which these men are confined have much injured and cut about. At 11 o'clock, the wind suddenly lulled entirely, and for half-an-hour was almost calm, but half-an-hour latter, sprung up again with terrific force from another direction, and continued all night and the next day. Fortunately there was but one passenger, who, when washed out of his bunk, turned to and assisted the stewards to keep out the sea. The captain's wife was also on board, and for thirty hours did not see her husband who was on the bridge, being in incessant dread that he would be washed overboard. It speaks volumes for the construction of the vessel that the ship came into Saugor on Friday last, with the exception of the loss of the boats, not much the worse for the unprecedented strain put upon her.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 6th to the 12th instant, 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 4 Native Christians, 197 Hindus, and 22 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 232 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 205. The deaths are thus classified: 2 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 49 from fever, 19 from dysentry, 1 from diarrhœa, and 140 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 30·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 34·7 per 1,000 per annum.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

CRICKET.

THE once famous southern counties, Surrey and Kent, which in their palmy days defied the whole cricketing strength of England single-handed, have commenced this season so auspiciously as to cheer the hearts of their old partisans. Surrey, which at one period had fallen into very low places, has been showing considerable improvement for the past few years, owing mainly to the exertions of the county committee. The plan introduced last year, of engaging some of the minor counties professionals, to supplement the amateur contingents, was evidently a very sensible one. Its re-introduction this year has been met with the same success. After securing easy single innings victories over Essex, Hampshire, and Leicestershire, the excellent practice thus obtained has enabled it to perform very creditably against Middlesex, Notts, and Derby in its latest engagements. Even Surrey's staunchest partisans were not prepared for the ridiculously easy victory over the Middlesex, even though the latter county was badly represented in the absence of most of its cracks. Surrey, on the other hand, had about as strong an eleven as could be got together, and it was made the wickets on the opening day quite soft, and all in favour of the bowlers; and at one time it appeared as if the Surreyites, who went in first, would all be dismissed for a poor total. Four wickets were down for 29, Shuter, Abel, W. W. Read, and Diver all failing to come off. Then Roller and Maurice Read became partners, and, thanks to some let-off's on the part of the batsmen, on 63 runs for the next wicket. Thanks to the fast-named professional, Surrey succeeded in running up a score of 166. Bad as was the beginning made by Surrey, that of Middlesex was much worse, they not succeeding in getting all got rid of for 25 within an hour, a result mainly due to the excellent bowling of Lohmann and Beaumont, and to the smart fielding all round. Continuous rain made play impossible on the second day, and at one time it appeared as if the match would have to be declared drawn. But the Surreyites were spared this disappointment, and a commencement was made after luncheon on the third day, and Middlesex continuing their second innings, being obliged to follow on; but the wickets continuing favourable, the Surrey bowlers had it all their own way, and dismissed their opponents for the second time for 74, the professional obtaining 37 and the latter 28. Nouts' second venture was even more disastrous than the first. The wicket played very treacherously, and the great W. G. was not to be denied on his side succeeding for 63 runs, Grace obtaining nine wickets for 20 runs. He seems to have developed a nasty curl from leg like that which A. G. Steel used to put on the first season he made his début. In the accounts of the match several batsmen are described as being bowled round the legs in trying to hit to leg. Hampshire suffered another crushing defeat, this time at the hands of Sussex. For the losing county Mr. Pooley played a steady and invaluable inchnes of 35 and 43, and without him Hampshire would have fared but badly. Sussex in their opening venture put on 260. The first three wickets alone contributed 211, Mr. Prest following suit, Surrey 52 scored 82 in brilliant fashion in an hour and 20 minutes. Wyatt 50, and Tester 40 gave him material support, R. T. Ellis 30 and Humphreys 20 being the other scorers. Hampshire could only put together 87 and 109.

The weather was against any batting display in the match between the North and the South arranged for the benefit of Morley's family, and the small scoring brought it to a conclusion on the second day. There is only room for the full score and analysis:—

SOUTH.		Jones, c Wright, b Kylott	26
Dr W G Grace, c Price, b Mycroft	28	J West, c Mycroft, b Rylott	1
Mr W Gilbert, c Mycroft, b Rylott	20	Fothergill, not out	29
Mr G Hadcliffe, c Price, b Rylott	4	Mr F Weiman, c Rylott, b Rylott	6
Mr W W F Pullen, run out	7	Tichmarsh, c Wright b Rylott	10
Painter, b Rylott	4	Byes 8 a b 1	9
Rev R T Thornton, c Brown b Rylott	5	Total	149

SOUTH (second innings).—Painter (not out), 15; Thornton, c Mycroft, b Brown, 0; West (not out), 0; total, 24.

NORTH.	1st inn.	2nd inn.
Mr A W Hornby, c Painter b Grace	0	h w, b Grace 23
Mr W Wright, run out	5	run out 1
Hon M B Hawke, c Jones, b Grace	15	b West 33
A Price, st Weiman, b Grace	11	c Gilbert, b Fothergill 6
Davenport, c Radcliffe, b Fothergill	2)	not out 13
Rev T F Royle, c Painter, b Fothergill	1	b Fothergill 4
Brown, b Fothergill	0	b Fothergill 0
Bowley, c West, b Fothergill	2	c West, b Grace 11
J Wright, l b w, b Grace	3	c Thornton, b Fothergill. 0
Rylott, not out	5	c Pullen, b Grace 0
W Mycroft, c Fothergill, b Grace	5	c Thornton, b Grace 6
Extras	0	Byes 9, l b 2 7
Total	67	Total 104

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

SOUTH.—FIRST INNINGS.	o.	m.	r.	w.
W Mycroft	35·2	15	52	2
J Wright	3	0	16	0
Rylott	4	0	10	0
Mycroft	6·1	2	14	1

Mycroft delivered one no ball.

SECOND INNINGS.	o.	m.	r.	w.
Rylott	42	18	55	7
Bowley	10	3	17	0
Brown	3	3	0	1
Painter	9	5	9	0
Tinsmarsh	4	1	6	0

SECOND INNINGS.	o.	m.	r.	w.
Grace	23	7	48	4
Fothergill	34	15	37	4
West	12	4	6	2

THE FRONTIER NEGOTIATIONS.

THE following is stated by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* to be the exact state of the frontier negotiations at the moment the mail left England:—Roughly speaking, England, on the part of the Ameer, gives up Penjdeh for Zulfikar. In regard to the latter point, the question is whether the Pass shall form the boundary or remain wholly Afghan. In respect to Penjdeh, Russia insists that Maruchak belongs to the oasis, and must therefore be included in the transfer. The English Government, on the other hand, claims Maruchak for the Ameer, and makes no pretensions *one yard* on it. It is this difference of opinion that chiefly delays the conclusion of an agreement, and it is on this point mainly that the present exchange of views between the two Cabinets turns. The latest English proposals are now before the Russian Government, and it may fairly be expected that some light will be thrown upon the matter in the course of a few days. The exact limits of Ankhui, Tuannin, and other districts mentioned in the Agreement of 1873 are also the subject of inquiry at present, but the decision of this portion of the question will probably be referred to the Commissioners on the spot. As for the supposed distance of the Russian Government to allow matters to be settled by a definite Treaty, it is hardly credible that such should be the case, for the original propositions in that sense undoubtedly came from St. Petersburg. On this point, as on many others, England has first declined or shelved the Russian proposals, and afterwards advanced them as her own. Russia, it is true, being in possession, has no pressing reason for wishing the frontier to be settled by Treaty, but the opportunity is a good one.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

In the Court of Queen's Bench before Mr. Justice Grove and a special jury, the suit of "Tennent *vs.* Tickler" came on for hearing. The plaintiff, Mr. George Dreadnought Tennent, alleged in his statement of claim that the defendant had assaulted him, and had caused him to be confined in a lunatic asylum as a person of unsound mind and the defendant by his pleadings denied the allegations made by the plaintiff.

Mr. Murphy, Q. C., and Mr. Edward Morten were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Winch and Mr. Hammond-Chambers for the defendant.

Mr. Murphy, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was a man who had had a somewhat remarkable career. In 1844 a Major Tennent was the owner of an estate in Lanarkshire, called Poole which was worth about £1,500 a year. He married a person who was not in his own position in life, and there was born of that marriage a daughter named Julia. There were differences which led to a separation of the major and his wife. He visited his wife afterwards from time to time, and ten years after the separation Mrs. Tennent bore the pla

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

WEDNESDAY'S London messages are the latest commercial telegrams in, and they repeat the usual story of extreme quietness in all branches of trade. Produce is all flat and lower, Wheat particularly being reported difficult of sale, while the Stock Exchange shows its want of life by the absence of fluctuations in prices. Consols were ¼ higher at 98¼, French Rentes ¼ lower at 110; but Indian Securities, both Sterling and Rupee, were without alteration. In Exchange Bank shares an advance of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai was the only movement.

Cotton apparently gets weaker in tone daily. The sales in Liverpool on Wednesday were again only 8,000 bales, and in Spot prices a decline of 3-16d. was quoted in Mid-Uplands, and Good Fair and Good Omras. To arrive, Americans are quoted 3-64d. to 3-32d. lower, and in New York prices are reduced by 1-16 cent. in Ready Mid-Uplands, and 5 points in futures. From private sources we learn that the demand both in Lancashire and on the Continent of Europe is down to zero, consumers having apparently made up their minds that America will give a bumper crop next season, and that lower prices is only a question of holding off long enough. A good monsoon rainfall might do something to disturb these ideas, but in the meantime the absence of rain necessarily has a tendency the other way.

Locally the export trade in Cotton is almost a dead letter at the moment. The market is dull and weak, but buyers are doing nothing, and it is difficult to quote reliable prices.

WHEAT, although reported weak from home and partially 9d. per quarter lower in London, continues remarkably firm here, owing to light supplies from up-country. No. 1 Soft White Pessy is quoted at Rs. 3-11½, No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-9½ per cwt.

SEEDS:—Linseed is steady at previous rates. In Rapeseed there is some little business passing, arrivals being very free for the time of year. For Yellow Guzerat we quote Rs. 6, Brown Cawnpore Rs. 5 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. For Liverpool the liners are now holding for 16s. 3d. old scale for wheat, but they are not booking much at that. Current quotations are:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	16s. 3d.	
Open Charter	22s. 6d.	
Havre	23s. 9d.	
Antwerp	23s. 6d.	
Marseilles	20s.	
Trieste-Venice		32s. 6d.

COALS keep very dull and difficult of sale. A ship cargo of Cardiff in harbour is said to be offering at Rs. 13 alongside without attracting buyers, who seem all full up in anticipation of the rains.

EXCHANGE has been firmer on the strength of Calcutta advices, and we quote an advance of 1-32d. per rupee all round, the following being closing rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-8d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 7 1-16d.!	"
France " "	2 01¾	"

At the weekly biddings for the Secretary of State's drafts on India in London on Wednesday 10 lakhs in bills were allotted at 1s. 6 29 32d., at which applicants received 32 per cent. The previous week 1s. 6 31-32d. received in full. Bar Silver remains at 49 3-16d. per oz., the shipments from London for this side being £50,000 for the week.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled rather quieter to-day. Fours, after some fluctuations, settled down to Rs. 96 13-16, which we call the closing rate.

SHARES are firm, but not particularly active. Spinning and Weaving Mills are in some instances rather dearer, and Bombay-Burmah Trading Co's shares are Rs. 25 higher, but otherwise rates are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,333	£ 250		do.	98

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	101
Alfred Mandfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	675
Bellasis S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	655
Bhowanygur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	18
Bombay United	3,000	100	100	Rs. 30	885
BadneraMfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	185
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	715
Connaught Mills	1,200	500	500	...	558
Coorla Mills	1,30	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	655
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	...	790
D. Spinning	3,000	1,0	1,0	...	125
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0	1,	...	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,000	5	5	Rs. 25	750
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,200	1,7	1,7	...	990
Goiam Bahe S. Co.	10	5	5	...	430
Gordon Mills	1,0	1,00	1,00	...	125
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,	1,	Rs. 40	780
Hinguzhat Mill Co.	700	50	50	7	695
HyirabadSpinningCo	700	1,0	1,0	Rs 50	1,070
Imp.Cotton Mills Co.	4,0	50	50	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	1,00	1, 0	1,	...	925
James Greaves Mills	100	400	40	...	4 0
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	5	Rs. 40	2 0
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	980
Khandesh	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	820
Kasheo Mackanjee	1,00	1,0	1,0	Rs. 40	845
Leopold S., Bleaching, & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	1,0	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1,1	1,1	...	2,5 0
Manekchand	650	1,0	1,0	Rs. 35	645
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 25	1,085
Manogee Nowrojee	5,000	1,0	1,0	Rs. 2	1,410
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1,410
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,0	...	583
Nigmun Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	100	5	...	107xd.
Nursi Nanjee Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	...	560
New Great Eastern	1,00	1	1	Rs. 20	980
Oriental	5,72	625	62	Rs. 1	195
Parsi S. & W. Co. Ld.	4,0 0	400	40	Rs. 1	145
People of India S. & W. Company	1,0	25	25	62	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,25	500	50	...	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,0	1,0	...	725
Ripon	1,0	1,0	1,0	...	750
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1	1,00	Rs. 5	1,0
Shoolapore Mills	675	1,0	1,00	Rs. 70	1,370
Soonderdas	600	1	1,00	Rs. 30	5 0
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 30	380
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co.	1,21	25	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	800	1,00	1,0	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,20	1	1,0	Rs. 25	675

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Estrella, 1,434 tons, Captain Murdock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shiels, which port she left on the 2nd March with a cargo of 2,111 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Remington and Co.

The ship Stephen D. Horton, 1,626 tons, Captain J. Spicer, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from New York (16th March), brought a cargo of 53,302 boxes kerosine oil. The ship is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
19.	Sierra Estrella (s).	Murdock	Shields, March 2.
	P. Monarch (s)	Duncombe	Suakim, June 10.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19.	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
15 Mysore ..... Rowe ..... Liverpool, March 14.

DEPARTURE.
June 15.—Steamers Malda, Mira and Avocet.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.
17 Campta (s) ..... Singapore.

DEPARTURE.
16 McGregor (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Carthage s—2 cases stationery, A Abdoolrahim.

FROM NEW YORK.
Tantalion—10,000 cases refined petroleum, Ralli Brothers.

FROM LONDON.
Roma s—2 cases perfumery and glassware, B H Bana; 120 kegs white lead, 9 drums linseed oil, and 50 drums boiled linseed oil, W Hayward and Clark; 19 cases biscuits, D B Vania; 48 packages white zinc paint, M M Mody and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind—2 cases false jewellery, E Huponally; 1 case silver and metal watches, ditto, Cormajee.
Nizam s—3 cases boots, W Watson and Co.
Loodiana s—1 hogs and cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rosetta s—5 cases hosiery, G Warburton.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Carthage s—250 drums boiled linseed and 100 drums turpentine, N Sarufally; 4 6 kegs zinc paint, 50 drums raw and 50 drums boiled linseed oil, and 50 drums turpentine, A H Chandabhoy; 3 cases soap and 4 cases oilmanstores, S M Goolam Hussen; 250 boxes bar soap, 46 ditto ditto; 1,00 boxes bar soap Jo eph Soares.
California s—13 crates earthenware, S Vecra; 5 kegs caustic soda, H S Adam and Co.

FROM VENICE.
Nizam s—5 cases beads, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Abas; 8 cases beads, Velkart Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.
Nizam s—45 bales papers, Velkart Brothers; 166 bales printing paper, P Ardaseer Bavur and Son; 4 cases German toys, A Hakimchand.

FROM MARSEILLES.
... 25 cases sulphuric powder, "A Essoofbhoy

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Bretton Hall s—64 bales cotton, E Latham; 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore; 62 bales cotton, M Dumjee; 40 bales wool, K Khoosal; 200 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 1,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 105 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 79 bales cotton, Edward Latham and Co; 32 bales hemp, Kerr Tertuck and Co.
Clan Graham s—100 bales cotton, S Stewart and Co; 61 bales wool, J Chellaram; 130 cwts coir yarn, P. Dewjee.
City of Carthage s—500 bales wool, N Khuttow; 3,302 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Mohr and Co; 171 cwts bones, P Damjee.

FOR LONDON.
Bokhara s—2,008 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales hides, M Coorjee; 135 cwts gum, M Gangjee; 24 cwts ivory, Arnold Hines and Co; 1,235 cwts myrabollams, Simon and Co; 144 cwts dry ginger, A Walljee.

FOR FALMOUTH.
County of Cardigan s—5,0 0 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Mameluke s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwts rapeseed, N Nensee; 2,101 cwts rapseed, William Bell and Co.
Red Sea s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
St Bernard s—1,317 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Seawell s—2,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co.
Clare s—2 000 cwts wheat Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
Congo s—32,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Umberto Arbib s—6,0 0 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
California s—375 cwts castor seed and 375 cwts mowrasseed, 6 Bharmuli; 975 cwts groundnut seed, N Nensee; 600 cwts gingellyseed, 150 cwts wheat and 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.
R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Khiva s—140 bales cotton, H E Elias; 12 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 10 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co; 79 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, S Motilall; 30 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 280 cwts sandalwood, H Curzon; 77 cwts fennel seed, C Lalljee; 10 cwts sharkfins and 6 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Khiva s—30 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
Criminal application for revision.
167—Jefferson, R. and D.—William Edwards alias William Durston and Frederick C Verner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
1 long Causes.
161-84—Ardesir and H.—Sajunbhoy Kurrimbhoy vs. Runchodlal Heerachund and others—Jefferson, B. and D., and Haikristna and B.—Part heard.
83-85—Little, S., F. and N.—C. A. Turner vs. Nurrotumdas Jairam and others—Tyabji and D.
107-85—Hore, C. and B.—Kanbai and others vs Ashabai and others—Macfarlane and E.
108-85—Chalk and W.—Dolputbhoy Bhugoobhoy vs. R. V. Reid—Hore, C. and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.
Cather, Capt, R E, on duty, from Suakim.
JUNE 19.
Foote, Lt, R A, on duty, from Madras.
Burke, Capt, 7th Dr. Guard, on leave, from Mhow.
DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.
Lindner, Lt, 2nd N Staf Regt, to rejoin, to Mhow.
JUNE 19.
Leslie, Lt, 2nd Grenadiers, on station leave, to Ahmedabad.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.
SPECTACLES, according to their form or properties, have one of the three following aims to fulfil. To modify the inclination of the luminous rays at their incidence upon the cornea; to modify the quantity of light, or to modify its colour; these, with other important advantages, such as guarding against the disturbances and extreme discomfort which attend the presence of double images peculiar to ordinary lenses, are claimed for the "Eureka" perfected spectacles.
Pamphlet, with price-list gratis on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-ro Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel). | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
, AGENTS WANTED.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.
18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.
A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg.
Established 1809.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	" 825
Boudoir or "Concert Piano on three Legs)	" 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 3-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	" 36 0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs)	" 66 0 " "
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.
HOBART—May 14, at Nalot Tal, the wife of R. T. Hobart, of a son.
INGLIS—June 13, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Rev. T. Edward Inglis, American Presbyterian Missionary, of a daughter.

DEATHS.
CLINE—June 14, at Lucknow, Eleanor Angelina Augusta, wife of Mr. Charles E. Cline, O. and R. Railway, aged 34 years 6 months and 1 day.
MACFIE—June 13, at Laurie's Hotel, Agra, Angus Macfie, aged 42 years.
SKEEN—June 10, at Kasauli, Surgeon-Major Andrew Skeen, M.B., Indian Medical Service.
WILSON—June 2, at Simla, Honorary Major William Wilson, late of the Public Works Department, in his 57th year.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885.

LORD SALISBURY has formed his Cabinet. If his object was to avoid doing the work in a commonplace way, and to provide the public with surprises, he could not have succeeded better. Certainly, there is nothing commonplace in the arrangement by which he purposes being his own Foreign Minister, for it is, we believe, without precedent in this century, although Mr. Gladstone sanctioned the principle of plurality of office by for some years combining in his own person the attributes of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is likely enough, however, that the enemies of the new Ministry will discover some serious objection to an arrangement which puts foreign affairs under the direct control of a Minister whom it is the fashion to speak of as headstrong and impetuous. But the truth of the matter seems to be that Lord Salisbury was the only possible Foreign Minister. Lord Lytton used to be spoken of as the most likely successor to Lord Granville whenever the Conservatives went into office. But Lord Lytton is supposed to have retired from political life, and though it is not quite certain that he would have been conspicuously successful in the office, his removal from the desperately small list of postulants for it practically forced it upon Lord Salisbury. Next to this, the most striking feature in the constitution of the new Cabinet is the substitution of Sir Michael Hicks Beach for Sir Stafford Northcote in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and in the leadership of the House of Commons. It will probably be found that this is as signal a triumph for Lord Randolph Churchill as the noble lord's entrance into the India Office. There may be two opinions as to the wisdom of the change, but the opinion has long prevailed amongst the Conservatives that the party was being done to death by the excessive amiability of its leader in the Lower House, and effect has at length—apparently on the insistance of Lord Randolph Churchill—been given to this conviction. The Conservatives will not at the best derive an unmixed advantage from the arrangement. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will very likely turn out to be a much better leader of the House than Sir Stafford Northcote, but he is an untried man in finance, and has no other obvious claims to his new post than the fact that he led the recent attack upon Mr. Childers' Budget proposals. But he is a fairly good debater, a man with a good deal of energy and resolution, and he has served at the Irish Office and the Colonial Office with as much success as anyone who has succeeded him in either. The selection of Sir Hardinge Giffard for the Lord Chancellorship is a melancholy reminder of the paucity of political talent amongst the legal members of the party. The best that can be said for the choice is that it discourages the ambition of Mr. Marriott, and warns Mr. Warton that his time has not yet come.

Sir Richard Cross goes back to the Home Office by prescriptive right. In spite of the *fiasco* of the Water Bill which spoilt the latter part of his administration in 1880, it must still be said of him, as a Radical member said in his presence in the House of Commons, that he was the best Home Secretary that there has been during this generation. The appointment of Colonel Frederick Stanley to the Colonial Office curiously enough supplies a successor to Lord Derby in his brother, the amiable and much liked Secretary for War in the late Administration. The new Secretary for the Colonies has even less genius than his brother, but he is more sympathetic, and, if he has the opportunity, may do something to efface the bad impression which Lord Derby has made upon Colonial opinion. Lord Carnarvon, who had this appointment in the earlier years of Lord Beaconsfield's administration, goes to Dublin as Lord Lieutenant—an arrangement which may be of no particular benefit to Ireland, but which will enable Lord Salisbury to dispense with a colleague who quarrelled with his chief in 1878, and who might be a doubtful ally in 1885. The Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Arthur Balfour, has other merits than that of being a cousin of Lord Salisbury, and of having gone to Berlin with him in 1878. The only thing that can be said against him is that he has always allied himself with the Fourth Party. But he has shown unflagging industry, with some moderation and good sense, and almost as much natural ability as Lord Randolph Churchill, though of a more controllable sort. With Lord Randolph Churchill at the India Office, Mr. Arthur Balfour at the Irish Office, and Mr. Gorst made Solicitor-General, the Fourth Party are handsomely provided for. If, as is not impossible, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has had his ambition gratified by being made Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the party will be a living example of the happy principle of "all prizes and no blanks." There is no evident reason why Mr. W. H. Smith, who has had five years' experience at the Admiralty, should have been sent to the War Office, where he will have much to learn. Perhaps Lord George Hamilton—who, by the way, has scarcely of late fulfilled the promise of his earlier political life—has gone to the Admiralty in order that a vigorous and unconventional policy may be inaugurated there. If that is the object in view, there may be an advantage in appointing as First Lord an administrator entirely new to the traditions of the Department.

The appointment which chiefly interests us in India is, of course, that of Lord Randolph Churchill to the India Office. An expectation which prevailed in London a week ago had prepared us for it, despite his own disclaimer of any ambition in that direction. Lord Randolph Churchill may be sure that public opinion in India will take nothing for granted concerning him—not even that he will be a failure in an office which demands that he who fills it shall be of ripe judgment and sober habit. It was to no one in this country that an unhappy letter which he wrote a month ago was addressed, and we shall endeavour to cover that over with an indulgent forgetfulness. We know him only as he came to this country six months ago—an inquiring young politician with a mind open to the reception of knowledge on all points concerning the necessities of India and the aspirations of its people, and with an anxious and evident desire to arrive at an honest judgment upon such points of Indian policy as were laid before him. He was always more ready to listen than to speak—a fact at which those who sat opposite him in the House of Commons may be astonished, but a fact nevertheless. He did not follow Mr. Wilfred Blunt's strange example in avoiding Collectors' bungalows and other centres of official infection. He took a broader view of his opportunities than that, picking up knowledge wherever he could find it, whether in European or native, official or unofficial society. The impression which he made upon a few Bombay politicians with whom he carefully discussed the more pressing political requirements of the country, was distinctly favourable. One can never confidently infer from the declarations of a statesman in opposition what his attitude in office will be; but we suspect that if Lord Randolph Churchill of the India Office is, the Lord Randolph Churchill of this well-remembered and most interesting interview, he will seldom find Indian opinion arrayed against him. If he takes into office the independence of judgment which he is said to have shown in discussing certain political questions in India, we shall have to complain neither of indifference nor of reaction. We would rather, in fact, that he ordered his policy in accordance with his earlier than his later views. We should, for instance, think with dismay of a frontier policy in which it was a cardinal belief that it is necessary, in order to retain the confidence and loyalty of the Indian peoples, that we should go to war with Russia over a wretched sand-hill in Central Asia. If he can blot out one or two recent speeches in which that strange belief is exhibited, by all means let him do so. It can only be said in extenuation of these that at the time he uttered them he cannot have suspected how near he was to office. Apart from them, nothing that is known of the new Secretary for India justifies the fear that his accession to the office will be inimical to the interests of this country.

BRITISH BURMA, as we indicated the other day, is showing centrifugal tendencies. Her merchants do not appreciate the advantages of belonging to the British Indian Empire, and would like the country they live in to be separated from India and governed as a Crown Colony. The many grievances felt against the Burmese policy of the Indian Government, on account of which a separation is desired, are clearly stated in a letter addressed by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce. The chief ground of complaint is very intelligible, and may be stated in two or three words. During the eight years between 1876 and 1884 British Burma has paid into the treasury of the Central Government a surplus of £6,000,000 of revenue over expenditure. This is very satisfactory from the point of view of our Finance Ministers, who have to make such struggles year by year to make both ends meet. But in British Burma this large yearly surplus is naturally regarded from a very different point of view. During the eight years that have given a surplus of six millions to the Central Government, less than two millions have been expended on public works in British Burma. But the memorialists contend that that province of our Indian Empire urgently needs roads and railways to open up the country itself—whatever may be said concerning the populous independent States in the interior—to external trade. Very little, they say, has been done to supply the means of communication. Roads are almost unknown. One narrow-gauge line 161 miles long, has been completed to Prome from Rangoon, and, in spite of the competition of the Irawaddy Flotilla, yields an average profit of 4·63 per cent. Another railway of the same dimensions is being made from Rangoon to Toungoo. Yet, even with this scanty encouragement, the trade of Burma has made wonderful progress, so that the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce declares that the capital of British Burma, judged by its volume of trade, is now the third city in the Indian Empire. In such a large city, containing 150,000 inhabitants, there must necessarily be a large amount of litigation, but Rangoon is still denied a High Court, in spite of the numerous petitions which have been sent to Government. The letter of the Chamber of Commerce declares that "the existing courts are totally inadequate to cope with the existing work, and absurdly inadequate to cope with the work which would arise were the people not driven to accept any compromise out of court, as preferable to enduring the delays of the law as at present administered." Thus British Burma has urgent need for more expenditure, and does not see why nearly a million a year, about a third of the whole revenue, should be appropriated to relieve the financial necessities of the Central Government, and the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce hopes that the London Chamber will help them in their efforts to secure for Burma "the simple justice of having its own revenue expended for its own benefit."

But the most familiar, and in our view the most delusive, plea on which separation from British India is advocated by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce is in reference to foreign policy. The policy of the Central Government in its relations with the independent States round about British Burma is condemned as being feeble, vacillating, and apathetic. This means that the Indian Government pursues a policy of non-interference on the frontiers of Burma, while the mercantile community would like to see Upper Burma annexed offhand, and efficient control established over the Shan Sates, so as to insure peace and tranquillity in the interests of trade. It would not, of course, be difficult to base a plausible case for the annexation of Upper Burmah upon humanitarian and mercantile considerations. The state of anarchy in the interior and the bands of brigands that infest the borders must necessarily have a very prejudicial effect on the trade of British Burma. It might also be urged that the Burmese who are now under Theebaw would be much happier under British rule. There is no mistaking the significance of the fact that large numbers of the subjects of King Theebaw take refuge in British territory, where, as Mr. Colquhoun remarks, the Government most wisely guards against any of their privileges being trespassed upon, and sumptuary laws are unknown, where a man may build spired roofs, carry umbrellas of any size, wear the peacock emblem, or even talk mild sedition without let or hindrance, the doing of any which things, or very much less, would in Upper Burma certainly cost him his liberty, and probably his life. It is urged that the same considerations which lead so many Burmans to emigrate would make them collectively welcome annexation by a civilised Government. The army of King Theebaw would not be able to offer much resistance to an invader. It is an undisciplined rabble officered by a few Frenchmen who are not allowed to have much authority over the men under their command. Their arms are of the most obsolete description, as British territory entirely cuts off Burma from the sea and the outer world, and the Indian Government will not allow arms to be imported through British Burma into the interior.

Thus, it is argued that the annexation of Burma might be carried out with little trouble, and would benefit the inhabitants of the country annexed, and open up an extended market for British imports. Indeed, the mercantile community of Rangoon, and those who favour their forward policy, foresee an unlimited vista of increased commerce from the annexation of Burma and the extension of British influence in the surrounding countries. The present limited territory of British Burma has been a great success financially. In the year 1883-1884 Burma imported from Great Britain goods worth £2,830,336, exclusive of imports, *viâ* Calcutta. But if the visions of the sanguine were realised, and through a bold forward policy the populous regions of Siam, the Shan States, and Western China were by the extensive construction of railways thrown open to European commerce, a great market would be opened for English manufactures. According to one enthusiastic American missionary the scheme for connecting by railroad Burma and Siam, if carried out, might, "considering its prospective influence on the civilisation and development of the whole of South-Eastern Asia and its probable, if not certain, extension into China, be classed with the Suez Canal and the Great American Pacific Railway as one of the grand works of the century." Such, indeed, seems to be the general view of English merchants in Burma. According to them the wealth of "the best unopened market in the world" is waiting ready to be tapped, and the only fear is that the French, who in their desire to take active measures for the consolidation of an Indo-Chinese Empire have gone so far as to make a treaty of friendship with King Theebaw, may be beforehand with us in the race for the wealth to be derived from commerce with the countries between India and China. Therefore the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, having tried in vain to spur on the Indian Government to a forward policy in Burma, is now agitating for separation from the Indian Empire, in the hope that the Home Government, induced by the prospect of great commercial gain to England, may not remain inactive, while France extends her influence over Indo-China up to the present boundaries of British territory, and so monopolises the trade of that populous region. Such, at least, is the view that prevails at Rangoon. But it is just because of the possibility of renewed French activity in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula that Burmese and, perhaps, Imperial interests would suffer if the prayer of the Rangoon traders were acceded to. The external policy of Burma, if she were made a Crown Colony, would be directed by the Colonial Office; and the Colonial Office has in recent years been so notoriously apathetic and ignorant in all that relates to the designs of foreign Powers in the distant parts of the earth that no change that could be made would be more encouraging to France than this which is being advocated, hastily and by ill-advice, at Rangoon. What then would the memorialists gain if their prayer were acceded to?

INTERVIEWS WITH EMINENT PERSONAGES.

III.—THE POLICEMAN.

IT was with much pride that I accepted your commission to interview the policeman. It showed that you have confidence in my strict veracity, and that even if the public should say that my visit to the Accountant-General was "all humbug," you at least believed me. To quote Tommy Moore,

"One faithful ha-a-arp shall praise him."

I like the police. They always salute me, and when they do so I can see that they don't always wash the palms of their hands. Still it is pleasant to be saluted. Brownevitch says they recognise in me their future prey, but that is as yet problematical. Their truncheons, like rolling-pins, and their trowsers, much too short for them, are so picturesque! Then, to think that to me they are quite tame; that if I go and speak to one of them he will neither knock me down nor take me up! In spite of lyric denials, it seems to me that a policeman's life is a happy one. The easy grace with which he walks up and down, the affability with which he will smoke the surreptitious cigarette of local manufacture, the stern if shrill tone of his voice as he rebukes the evildoer, and hustles the weakest of the crowd at a railway station—all these are subjects for respectful admiration. If I were a "criminal class," I should dread him; as I am, I love him. He represents the majesty of the law, and is much more imposing than the Code of Criminal Procedure. In fact, I doubt if a High Court is so dignified, and I have seen Sessions Judges who look quite mean beside him.

But it is not the constable whom I am interviewing, it is the superintendent of police. I called at his house with your letter in my pocket, the same old note-book, and a new pencil, with the point sharpened; every requisite for an impressive interview. There were three policemen on duty in the verandah: one was nursing the Superintendent's baby, another was flirting with the ayah, and the third saluted and took my card. A superintendent of police is always known as "The Policeman." He represents several hundreds of truncheons and handcuffs, and you can see this in his eye. He was in his office, with the "usual trimmings." His eye was stern, at least the official one was. The domestic one had the sheepish look common to every married eye. We shook hands, quite as awkwardly as we all do. There was nothing remarkable about that feat. I thought I had better plunge *in medias res*, which is French for conversation. I only translate this for Bombay graduates.

"I have come to interview you."

"Ah! I see you are the party who wrote all that rot about the Accountant-General," said he, looking at my card.

"We will waive the point about its being 'rot,'" I continued. "I should like to ask you a few questions."

"Fire away."

You may observe that he had none of the "side" of the Accountant-General.

"Have you much crime in your district?"

"None."

"What, no crime? Then what is the use of the police?"

"To make it."

"To make crime! Why, I read in to-day's paper two cases of murder, three of burglary, one of suicide, and two of biting off women's noses. Do you mean to tell me that the police made these crimes?"

"Certainly. It is well known."

"This is most awful! But surely you must be joking!"

"Not a bit. Read any native paper, and you will see that all crime is got up by the police. 'Another case of police oppression' is the usual heading to a paragraph. The native papers are

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

THE CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 17, EVENING.

Lord Salisbury has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, and has arrived at Windsor for the purpose of submitting the names to Her Majesty the Queen.

JUNE 18, MORNING.

It is understood that Lord Salisbury will be the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Richard Cross, Secretary of State of the Home Department; Sir Hardinge Giffard, Lord High Chancellor.

JUNE 18, 12-10 P.M.

The following are the names of the members of the new Cabinet:—

The Marquis of Salisbury ...	First Lord of the Treasury (Premier) and Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs.
Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard ...	Lord High Chancellor.
Sir Stafford H. Northcote ...	Lord President of the Privy Council.
Colonel F. A. Stanley ...	Secretary of State, Colonies.
Sir Richard A. Cross ...	Secretary of State, Home Department.
Lord Randolph Churchill ...	Secretary of State, India.
Mr. W. H. Smith ...	Secretary of State for War.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach ...	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord George Hamilton ...	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Lord John Manners ...	Postmaster-General.
Mr. Arthur James Balfour ...	Chief Secretary, Ireland.

The appointment of Lord Privy Seal is unfilled.

HE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

LONDON, JUNE 18, 3 P.M.

The Earl of Carnarvon has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

FURTHER MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Edward George Clarke, Q.C., has been appointed Attorney-General; Mr. J. E. Gorst, Q.C. Solicitor-General; and the Hon'ble E. Stanhope President of the Board of Trade.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE,

LONDON, JUNE 19, MORNING.

Sir Stafford Northcote becomes First Lord of the Treasury without the Premiership. He has assumed the title of the Earl of Iddesleigh.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

The negotiations of Lord Salisbury to bring about an understanding with the Liberal leaders that they should support the Government, have up to the present proved fruitless, and a serious hitch is threatened.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The re-opening of the Suez Canal is not expected before Sunday. No less than one hundred steamers are waiting to go through.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 18, AFTERNOON.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup run this day:—

Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien	1
Mr. F. Gebhard's Eole	2
Mr. J. Hammond's The Dutchman	3

DEATH OF MARSHAL MANTEUFFEL.

BERLIN, JUNE 17.

Marshal Manteuffel is dead.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

The *Mail* regrets that Lord Randolph Churchill is to try his 'prentice hand on India, which has a right to expect that its destinies shall be directed at Westminster by none other than a man of proved administrative merit.

The *Times*, though not prepared to judge him untried, states that, as he is, he does not seem a very desirable man for the post.

THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, JUNE 19.

We representatives of 3,000 bhandarees, inhabitants of Taluka Alibag, assembled to-day at Varsoli, beg to represent that owing to the oppressive operation of the Abkaree Act we are completely reduced to poverty, and have no means of livelihood left. Government has been deaf to our entreaties. Formal applications will be sent through the Bombay Association. Till then it is prayed His Excellency will be pleased to stop the auction sale of liquor contract, including that of tapping palm trees, which is to take place on June 25.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Colonel Lindsay has been replaced at the disposal of the Mahratta Railway Company, Mr. H. Molesworth, Executive Engineer, being permitted to resign.

Brigade Surgeon J. Macdowall is granted a good service pension.

Captain F. Goldney is appointed Adjutant of the Northern Bengal Volunteers.

Major Martelli has been appointed Political Agent, Bhopalwar.

Captain Meade is gazetted Superintendent of Operations for Central Moghyar.

Colonel J. Hunt is appointed Commissary-General in Chief.

Major W. Smith is appointed Commissary-General, Eastern Circle.

Colonel Badcock is appointed Commissary-General, Western Circle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lawada left here on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. s. s. Elektra, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this evening.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 19.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Merka reached Zanzibar direct yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ " "	78½
3 " Consols for account	98½
4 " Sterling Loans	101
4½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	49 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrivals.—County of Salop, Albany, and Nedjed

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, June 18.

10 p.m. ... 82·8

FRIDAY, June 19.

6 a.m.	82·5
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	87·4

We understand that Captain Morland is endeavouring to form a committee to receive and to raise subscriptions to form a fund to be applied on behalf of the widows and orphans of those officers and seamen of the mercantile marine who have lost their lives, and for the relief of the shipwrecked officers and crew, European and native, of vessels bound for Bombay which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms. Captain Morland has invited several gentlemen to associate themselves with him for this purpose, and he will be glad if those who have sent subscriptions of money for the Seraglio's crew will intimate to him whether they wish these sums specially retained for the people belonging to that vessel, or whether applied for the benefit of the sufferers. An amateur concert in aid of the fund is contemplated to be given in the Town Hall early next month. We are asked to mention that parcels of clothing will be very welcome, and that they will be received by Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home.

TO-DAY being the anniversary of the accession to the Throne of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, a salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at noon.

A NEW crop of minutes on the Central Asian position has naturally been the outcome of Russia's marked success in advancing her frontier under the nose of our Boundary Commissioners. All our military experts in India have given the Viceroy the benefit of their views.

IN consequence of some contracts having been entered into with tramway companies or other persons in connection with the establishment of street railways, under which concessions have been allowed that may possibly conflict with future general legislation on the subject, it is announced that no contract is in future to be concluded without the consent of the Government of India.

CHOLERA has broken out amongst the newly imported hewers at the Umaria mines. Six deaths were reported on the 10th instant, and work has been stopped for the time. The cholera seems to have declared itself on the railway line about a fortnight previously, and to have advanced steadily eastward from Katni till it reached Umaria. The efforts of the superintendent and his staff are being directed towards isolating the disease as much as possible, and aided by a general stampede on the part of the coolies, the attack will probably be extinguished.

AN impression prevails in certain quarters that the Afghans when left to themselves, will not carry out the instructions given them by the English officers for the fortification of Herat, and the Allahabad paper thinks the Amir might well be asked to reconsider his decision, and to sanction Major Holdich and Captain Peacocke remaining in or near Herat while the works are being carried on, or at least to allow them to make periodical visits to the fortifications. They could ride over in a day from Sanjan, and their presence would undoubtedly encourage the people to complete the fortifications. "Colonel Ridgeway," the *Pioneer* adds," has succeeded so admirably in re-establishing good relations with the Afghans that it would be a pity not to take advantage of the occasion which now offers of making Herat really a strong fortress. Now that a Conservative Ministry holds office in Russia seems likely to take office, we may yet find ourselves engaged in war, and it would be a serious disaster if at the outset Herat was captured by a *coup de main*. Komaroff and Alikhanoff are quite equal to attempting it."

THE Judicial Commissioner and Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, by sitting five days in the week since March last, have succeeded in breaking the back of the arrears which had accumulated in the Chief Court of Oudh, and which had rendered necessary the appointment of an additional judge by a special Act of the Legislature. In January last the average pendency of an appeal was sixteen months. That average, it appears, has now been reduced to six, and by the end of this month (June) all appeals instituted in or before 1884 will have been disposed of. "We believe we are within the mark," remarks the *Pioneer*, "in saying that between the two Commissioners some twelve hundred appeals, regular, miscellaneous, and rent, will have been heard and determined."

"R. N." writes in the *Madras Times*:—Sir F. W. Richard, the new Naval Commander-in-Chief, was Commodore on the West Coast of Africa when the Zulu war broke out. He accompanied the Ekowe Relief Column, and was present at the battle of Gingilovo on 2nd April, 1879, for which he received the Zulu Medal with clasp. He was also present at the action at Lung's Neck, during the Boer war, on the 28th January, 1881. He was made C.B. in 1879, and K.C.B. in 1881; and in 1885 he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. It is stated that Lady Richard will take up her residence at Bombay; and as her ladyship is wealthy, she will probably take a leading position in Bombay society. The pay and allowances of the post are—

Pay ...	Rs. 1,100 per mensem.
Table Money ...	Rs. 1,650.
Allowance from the Indian Government	Rs. 1,000
Total...	Rs. 3,750

To this must be added the Admiral's share of the slave trade profits. The East Indies Station extends from the Gulf of Aden to the Straits Settlements, and includes Zanzibar and Madagascar, but stops short of Natal. The Red Sea, which was formerly included, has been temporarily handed over to the Mediterranean Admiral.

WHEN the *Times* wants to state that but for the fear of sea-sickness everybody who can afford it would go yachting, it says "Only defects of physical constitution, insuperable though prosaic, hinder the whole prosperous portion of the British people from making its summer, and more than summer, quarters on the sea."

A HOME paper announces that, having regard to the increasing number of war correspondents at the present day, and their want of discretion in telegraphing news, the British Government contemplates formulating an entirely new code for the censorship of the press in England which will effectually prevent the dissemination of news likely to be of benefit to our enemies. It is added that a short Bill on the subject has already been drafted; and in the event of an outbreak of war with Russia or any other Power, it will at once be brought forward by Government.

SARAH BERNHARDT in Alsace-Lorraine has been prohibited by the authorities. The *Landeszeitung*, the official organ of the German Governor-General, contains some details of the motives which led to the interdiction. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, says that journal, by the hostility she has constantly displayed towards Germany and by frequent manifestations wanting in tact, has seen the German stage closed against her, but as she does not appear to have taken the hint it must be put to her more clearly. That is the meaning of the prohibition, which has not been ordered to prevent anti-German manifestations by the public, which there was no reason to apprehend after late experience.

"WHAT a romancer M. Vambéry must be," exclaims the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "If his narratives concerning Central Asia are as trustworthy as the stories he is said to have been telling his compatriots concerning English policy, his travels may be fairly regarded as a dull variant of the immortal tales of Baron Munchausen. According to the interviewer, M. Vambéry said that the British Cabinet had sent for him as the most suitable man to explain to the English people the importance of the question. He saw Mr. Gladstone on his arrival, who asked him what he would do if he were Prime Minister. After having heard his views on the whole question, Mr. Gladstone approved of them! Possibly the interviewer may have lied. Somebody did, obviously."

"FEARS are entertained in many quarters," says the *St. James's Gazette*, "that the prestige of England has been lowered in the eyes of the Mussulman populations of the East, owing to the remarkable proceedings of our present rulers. There is, however, a passage in Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker," published in 1767, with reference to the Government of that date, which may prove consoling on this point:—"Ibrahim, the Ambassador, who had mistaken his Grace" (the Duke of Newcastle) "for the Minister's fool, was no sooner undeceived by the interpreter than he exclaimed to this effect: 'Holy Prophet! I don't wonder that this nation prospers, seeing it is governed by the counsel of idiots!"—a species of men whom all good Mussulmans revere as the organs of immediate inspiration."

A LETTER from St. Petersburg in the *Schlesische Zeitung* states that when Giers and Bunge, the Finance Minister, had an audience of the Czar at Gatschina, and the Czar talked of issuing an appeal to the Russian people, the latter felt it his duty to caution his Imperial master as to the condition of the Russian finances. The Emperor at once rose from his seat, and said with great solemnity, "If the war should break out, I hereby promise that I will sacrifice to it the entire property of the House of Romanoff (180 million roubles); and I am certain that my people will not allow my example to stand alone." The writer adds that there can be no doubt that the great landowners, the rich mercantile world, and the wealthy monasteries were fully prepared to make equally great sacrifices for their fatherland.

THERE are many complaints at home of dull trade and bad times; but it is asserted by the *Daily News* that diminished profits in business have brought with them no corresponding diminution in the cost of living among city men. In regard to the causes of decreased prosperity, it is alleged that "two great changes have taken place in the world of business. First of these is the great general fall in prices. In wholesale trade £100 will purchase a far greater bulk of goods and produce than the same sum could buy at any time during the last twelve years. The same trade in respect of bulk can be carried on with far less money. The 'turnover,' reckoned in money, is reduced in comparison with the quantities turned over. Profits, if proportionately as great on the money employed, which is doubtful, are absolutely less on the same quantity of things bought and sold. In most cases the keenest feeling of loss has been produced by depreciation of stocks on hand, which, valued from year to year at reduced prices, have left no profit whatever."

AN amusing mishap in connection with three proposed weddings took place at Luton on Whit Monday. One wedding party had assembled at the Park-street Baptist Chapel, and the Minister was preparing to begin the ceremony when it was discovered that the bridegroom had failed to provide himself with the necessary certificate. While the company waited he made haste to the registrar's office, but only to find that that gentleman, having received no intimation of the affair, had gone out to spend the holiday. There the disappointed bridegroom learned that two other couples who were to have been married by the registrar, and had come accompanied by their friends for that purpose, were in the same fix. Eventually all the parties had to return to their respective homes. The registrar was in no way to blame, the omission being wholly the fault of the several bridegrooms. Subsequently, however, the parties with their friends again assembled, and the ceremonies were duly performed.

THE American Ambassador recently declared that the British Empire would not easily perish because it was based upon the English climate, the best in the world for men who work and conquer and rule. M. Paul Bourget has recently expressed the same truth in another way. He holds that, notwithstanding the recent æsthetic revival, intellectual epicureanism is detested by the whole nation. Æstheticism, he holds, is in nine cases out of ten the influence of the South on the North, "of Latin on Germanic genius, which are eternally antipathetic." On visiting Italy it is astonishing to find how great is the number of English people who have come to seek a softer climate, but with the majority this sweeter life does not lessen the innate harshness of their character, and families who have for generations lived under this fair sky have lost none of the characteristics implanted in them by the influence of their foggy isle. Nothing is so repugnant to the English soul as voluptuousness, inactivity, and easy abandonment to circumstances. The Englishman is above all an active animal, whose moral conceptions are considered from the practical and utilitarian side.

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RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	2	19	1	95	2	52	2	57
June 18 Thursday	0	9	0	18	0	24	0	10
" 19 Friday	....		....		0	6	....	
Total	2	28	2	13	2	82	2	67
Corresponding date last year	8	57	7	10	6	67	6	64

THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

THE Government hired transport Persian Monarch, 3,922 tons, Captain Duncombe, anchored in harbour late on Thursday night with an instalment of the Bengal Cavalry, on their return from the Soudan. The vessel left Suakim on the 10th inst. It brought three officers, Captain Garston, Lieut. Leyton, and Surgeon Jameson, in charge of 557 men and followers of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, 171 horses, 144 mules and ponies, three camels, and two bullocks. The troops were landed from the transport, which entered the Prince's Dock, yesterday morning. In the evening they were despatched by the G. I. P. Railway to Allahabad in two special trains, *en route* for Umballa. The trains were despatched at 6 45 p.m. and 7-45 p.m., and halts were to be made at Deolali, Khandwa, and Jubbulpore.

DEATH OF GENERAL MANTEUFFEL.

REUTER announces the death of another distinguished German officer—Baron Von Manteuffel, General of Cavalry and Adjutant-General of the Emperor of Germany, who was born Feb. 24, 1809, at Magdeburg, being descended from an old Pomeranian noble family, which afterwards settled in Lower Lusatia. Induced by his especial preference for a military life, he entered, April 29, 1827, the Dragoon Guards as Advantageur, and received, on May 15, 1828, his patent as Second Lieutenant. In recognition of his diligence and capacity, he was sent from 1834 to 1839 to the General Military Academy. In the years 1837-38 he acted as Regimental Adjutant, and in May of the latter year he was nominated Adjutant to the Government of Berlin. He became Adjutant to the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry Guards, in 1840, and in the following year was ordered to attend on His Royal Highness Prince Albrecht. In this capacity he was promoted in Jan., 1842, to be Premier-Lieutenant, and in Dec., 1843, was transferred as Adjutant to the Adjutancy, being named Adjutant of H. R. H. Prince Albrecht. At the commencement of the following year he was aggregated, as Adjutant to the Prince, into the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards. In March, 1848, he was ordered for service as Adjutant of the Wing of the King; in May became actual Adjutant of the Wing; and in Oct. of the same year was nominated a Major. In July 1852, he became Lieutenant-Colonel without patent. His patent followed in Jan., 1853. In the following Oct. he received the command of the 5th Ulane Regiment. In 1854 he became Colonel with the command of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. On Feb. 18, 1857, Manteuffel received the appointment of Chief of the Department for Personal Matters, with retention of his rank as Brigadier-Commandant. In May, 1858, Von Manteuffel was advanced to the post of Adjutant to the Prince Regent, and at the same time General à la Suite of the King; and in Jan., 1861, he was made Adjutant-General, while on Oct. 18, the same year, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. This rapid advancement excited the anger, and Manteuffel was violently attacked in the democratic press. In the law case between Lieutenant-General Von Manteuffel and Stadtgerichtsrath Carl Twesten (1861), the former had the greater part of the press against him. The alliance of Prussia and Austria for the so-called liberation of the Elbe Duchies was generally regarded as the work of General Von Manteuffel, as he was especially in favour at the Court of Vienna. The Prussian Government sent him accordingly, in Jan., 1864, soon after the outbreak of war in the Duchies, to Vienna, to propose energetic war measures, which task he discharged with perfect success. In Feb., 1864, he was sent to the army in Schleswig-Holstein, participated in the battle of Missunde, and in the passage of the Schlei, and led the military actions, which issued, in March, in the occupation of Jütland, and the conclusion of peace. war with Denmark, when the course of affairs in the Elbe Duchies, and the question of their administration and distribution, gave rise to misunderstandings between Prussia and Austria, General Von Manteuffel was sent by himself to bring about an amicable agreement between the two powers. The Convention of Gastein, which effected this object, was chiefly the work of the General. Already in June, 1865, he had been in intercourse with the supreme command of the troops in the Elbe Duchies; and, as a result of the Gastein Convention, was, on Aug. 22, nominated Governor of the Duchy of Schleswig, and Commander of the Prussian troops in Holstein, and of the Prussian garrison stationed on Kiel. The outbreak of the war with Austria, in 1866, called the General a second time to active warfare. On June 6 he received orders to advance into Holstein; on the 11th he occupied Altona, and undertook the government of Holstein; on the 15th he crossed the Elbe near Altona, and advanced into Northern Hanover; on the 18th he passed with those troops of his corps which had advanced into Hanover under the command of the General of Infantry, Vogel Von Falkenstein, and took part in the hemming in of the Hanoverian troops, and in the operations in Saxony and Franconia. On July 20 General Manteuffel undertook the command-in-chief of the Second Army of the Maine, in succession to General Vogel Von Falkenstein, and led it, strengthened by various additions of troops, towards Darmstadt and the Odenwald, in order to engage it with the 7th and 8th Army Corps, "of Latin on Germanic genius, which are eternally antipathetic." On visiting Italy it is astonishing to find how great is the number of English people who have come to seek a softer climate, but with the majority this sweeter life does not lessen the innate harshness of their character, and families who have for generations lived under this fair sky have lost none of the characteristics implanted in them by the influence of their foggy isle. Nothing is so repugnant to the English soul as voluptuousness, inactivity, and easy abandonment to circumstances. The Englishman is above all an active animal, whose moral conceptions are considered from the practical and utilitarian side.

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THE SULTAN OF TURKEY AT THE YILDIZ KIOSK.

THERE are probably few more charming spots in the world than the one which the reigning Sultan of Turkey has chosen for the site of his permanent residence. During the past two centuries his Majesty's predecessors were now and again accustomed to visit the unpretending summer-house which formerly crowned the Hill of the Star between Pera and Therapia; but as soon as Abdul Hamid succeeded his brother he determined to make this back once and for all on the melancholy magnificence of Dolmo Baghche, and build him a house after his own heart on the picturesque heights of Yildiz. There is no sign of the traditional decay of the Turkish Empire here. The artillery which is popularly supposed to protect the portals of Yildiz is wanting. It is, together with the bomb-proof carriage in which the Sultan is said to take his daily drive, the happy creation of some newspaper correspondent in search of the sensational. At the order of the courteous chamberlain who receives you, a wicket-gate opens, and you are led across the paved court of dazzling whiteness which faces the entrance of the palace. In all probability you will meet some stately peacocks, or may be a flock of pigeons, before you reach your destination. A great glass door admits the visitor to the spacious hall, which is perhaps the most striking feature in the whole building. White marble pillars of exquisite workmanship support the gilded roof; lofty mirrors, in gilt frames and carved brackets inlaid with mother-of-pearl, adorn the walls; the sumptuous divans are covered with the richest and gayest products of the looms of Broussa invite you to share the *dolce far niente* of Eastern luxury. Enjoying the shady coolness of this Imperial antechamber you will probably find Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, and now Marshal of the Palace, chatting affably with his namesake Osman Bey, the first chamberlain, who has just spent ten thousand Bokhara lambs in a great feast in honour of the Sultan's Stamboul, and is therefore, naturally full of his plans and projects. In another group, Reouf Pasha and Nusrat Pasha may be seen discussing their cigarettes in company with Dervisse Pasha, the amiable Frenchman who has been attached to the Sultan's person ever since his father Abdul Medjid, visited Paris some thirty years ago. They will presently be joined by the Sultan's own physician, Hervyn Pasha, who, like all doctors in this country, enjoys considerable influence, and is consequently the object of much propitiation. Dervish Pasha *mushir* of the Empire, and the maker of jokes and epigrams. This occupation he has found with his Royal master and probably tided him over the discomfiture of his mission to Cairo, is at present entertaining with some amusing anecdote of a knot of the young Turkish secretaries and interpreters, who have been educated in Europe and now play an important part in the diplomacy of Yildiz. Apart, sitting upright, and demurely smoking on one of the couches, with his legs crossed under him, sits the tall and portly figure of all-his Highness Behrem Agha, Chief Eunuch to the Sultan. He is getting old now, and has probably forgotten the time when, as a mere boy, he was kidnapped by one of the agents of Soliman Digma of those days, and sent from his obscure village in the Sudan to the gilded and gold-producing slavery of a Constantinople seraglio. At present he ranks with a Prime Minister and a Field-Marshal, is a Knight of half a dozen Imperial Royal and Christian orders, disputes precedence with an ambassador, wore a diamond ring worth a king's ransom on his little finger, submits with gracious condescension his cheek and hand and feet to the embraces of the faithful, and wishes to spend his fortune in the erection of a princely mosque, in which he shall some day be buried in odour of sanctity. The element of chance has busily at work in the Kirghese Steppe than in the Holy Land. When the Russians ascended the Irtish they met with a people who had never seen the Crescent, who believed that they ought to be supposed to be living with the primeval manners, customs, and laws handed down from their forefathers. The Kirghese are divided into the Kara (Black) Kirghese, or "Wild Men of the Mountains" who roam in the valleys of the Thian-Shan, the Alai and Pamir; and the Kazaks, who wander over the plains. The latter are divided into the Little, Middle, and Great Hordes, and live in auls or groups of tents. Their wealth is estimated by reckoning so many persons—usually five—to each tent, and is computed at two and a quarter millions. Mud huts and holes in the ground are occasionally used, but as a rule, such as we were to be acquainted with at the Headquarters last year is the habitation of the majority. They are essentially a race of shepherds and breeders of cattle, of which they possess vast numbers, and are accustomed to migrate periodically when the local supply of grass runs short in one place, the aul moves to another. Sometimes, owing to climatic conditions, the crop fails entirely, when great hardships are encountered. This contingency has, unfortunately, taken advantage of by their wealthy brethren and also by Russians, who lend money at the exorbitant rate of cent. per cent. compound interest. Among the Kirghese, as among all Mahometans, polygamy prevails; but since the maintenance of wives and the money given to parents for their purchase are burdensome the poorest usually restrict themselves to one. In fact, the manifold inconveniences of the system are so much felt among Kirghese are so formidable that it is rather a wonder that men, if at all bashful, can be induced to go through the ceremonial; divorce is, however, easily obtainable.

The Kirghese, through the predominating indigenous race, are by no means the only interesting people described by Dr. Lansdell. In the Ili Valley he had an opportunity of studying the present condition of the Kalmuks, whose forefathers have been immortalised by De Quincey. Although the original information collected is highly instructive from an ethnological point of view, it is not very inspiriting; for the Kalmuks are represented as a low type of intellectual development, sunk in superstitious ignorance, and overridden by the Lamas, who are but a degree removed from the common herd in education and morality. About the only thing Kalmuks excel in is horsemanship, for which they are justly renowned throughout Central Asia.

Dr. Lansdell touches a sympathetic chord in the bosom of every Englishman, and will be followed with deep interest, in the description of the scene amid which were passed the last moments of poor Stoddart and Conolly. Forty years had come and gone since the foot of an Englishman had trod the streets of "Bokhara the Noble," yet, save the ravages wrought by the hands of time, Dr. Lansdell found everything apparently unchanged. Although inquiries concerning the place of confinement of our unfortunate countrymen and the unfortunate officers proved fruitless, he afterwards found that, without knowing it, he had actually stood at the door of the dungeon wherein they had been led to execution. The halo with which Bokhara is surrounded in Oriental descriptions fades away on close examination, as it is simply an ordinary Eastern city, boasting of some fine specimens of architecture, but giving every evidence of the decay commonly observed by travellers in Mahomedan countries. The famous libraries and universities were either too sacred to be shown to an "infidel," or, more probably are non-existent. A similar remark applies to the legendary library of Tamerlane at Samarcand, which was said to be very rich in Armenian Mss. The condition of the Jews in Bokhara, needless to say, is deplorable, and until recently they were subjects, of whom there are, however, very few, lay there by no means on a bed of roses. Fear of Russian retaliation has considerably improved their position during the past few years.

On his return journey Dr. Lansdell had some interesting conversations with the Khan of Khiva, but as the oasis has been visited and described by Burnaby, MacGahan, and others, it does not engage our attention to the same degree as Bokhara. A subject of greater interest at present is the Turcoman desert, through the north of which Dr. Lansdell passed on his way from the Oxus to Krasnovodsk. The chapters on the geography of this country, and the routes followed by the Persians and the Russian advance, commencing with Bekovitch's expedition to Khiva in 1717, and ending with the fall of Merv, are well worthy of perusal.

Everywhere our traveller was pleased with the evidence of progress achieved under Russian rule. Although the much-beluded civilisation extended to the mountain parts of Asia by the Russian advance cannot be called luxurious except by courtesy, it is a decided improvement upon the chaotic state of things immediately preceding it. The ruling principle seems to be complete local autonomy. The Kirghese elect and pay their own administrative officials, and so long as they pay a small annual tax, and call themselves subjects of the "White Czar," are perfectly free, within reasonable limits, to live after their own fashion. Other races are treated, and in the Russian Central Asia generally the administration is rather a carefully encouraged development of the native system than the importation of a foreign system, alike unsuitable and unintelligible to the inhabitants. This, in fact, is the whole secret of Russian success in dealing with people enjoying a lower degree of civilisation than their own. Dr. Lansdell sees no reason to alter his convictions regarding what he has said about Russian prisons, and he speaks with commendation concerning those of the districts through which his route lay on this journey.—*Globe.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Any your Chemist [illegible] "The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by chemist [illegible] Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sole Wholesale [illegible] Road London.

THE CONDITION OF THE CAUC

to recognize the Czar's rights to the Afghan throne and hoped to be supported in his cause by material aid. Kaufmann holds in his own hand that of the Russian Governor-General could be distributed with effect in Afghan Turkestan, and one regiment of cavalry would ring to sufficient. As to England, when hard as the latter was high above; and he was certain that the whole Punjab would be his after the first success. It only required the blast of one Russian trumpeter blown on the top of the Himalayas to set the whole of India in a blaze of revolution. General Kaufmann refused altogether to lend any regular troops. He offered the Khan as many Kirghiz *djigits* as he liked to take, and the weapons and cannon taken from the Bokhariots, together with plenty of powder. This quite discouraged the Khan, and he went home promising to give an answer about accepting the Bokharan war material after consultation with his friends. The only hope held out to him by General Kaufmann was that circumstances might change and enable his wishes to be more favourably entertained.

Subsequently Abdurrahman Khan had other interviews with General Kaufmann and made several more unsuccessful attempts to get Russian assistance against Shere Ali Khan. General Kaufmann advised him to wait for a more favourable opportunity, but he was impatient and desired to be allowed to write to the Emperor, or to come to St. Petersburg to have an interview with His Imperial Majesty, both of which requests were distinctly refused. Abdurrahman then suggested that he should disappear and go to St. Petersburg secretly, whereupon he was told that if he did so he would simply be brought back without the least chance of ever obtaining an audience with the Czar. General Kaufmann again offered him the Bokharan guns and also a few Russian Berdan rifles, on condition, however, that he should give up all the letters received from his friends and supporters in Afghanistan. To this Abdurrahman consented. The letters in question were found to be principally from his relatives who had been removed from various posts by Shere Ali Khan, and nothing whatever was said in them about the discontent of the people with Shere Ali's rule.

It appears, however, that Abdurrahman concealed some of the more important letters, for on one occasion, while he was away on a sporting excursion, one of his generals was induced to admit the fact to the Russian interpreter. "Abdurrahman Khan," said the Afghan general, "did not escape from Viziri after the disaster at that place, as he told you, but he had an interview with Shere Ali Khan and swore on the Koran to quit the country and settle peacefully on the other side of the Amu Daria. It was only when he received the last letters from Afghanistan that he determined to assert his rights." "But there was nothing in the letters that I read," said the interpreter, "to give the Khan any very solid grounds for taking up arms." "Ah," replied the Afghan general, "you evidently did not read all the letters. Abdurrahman Khan was afraid that you would tell every thing to General Kaufmann."

At this time the late General Skobeleff was at Tashkend and on very friendly terms with Abdurrahman. After eight months' residence here the Khan removed to Samarcand. There he was often visited by Colonel Stolietoff before the latter's secret mission to Cabul. Stolietoff did not breathe a word to Abdurrahman about his intended journey, but gradually obtained all the information he required from the Khan about Afghan affairs before leaving Samarcand. When Abdurrahman found out that Stolietoff had gone to Cabul, he was very sorry that he had not been given the opportunity of going with him. When Colonel Stolietoff returned, he passed on straight to Tashkend and did not stay at Samarcand to see Abdurrahman.

On hearing of Shere Ali's death and the seizure of the throne by Yakoob Beg, Shere Ali's eldest son, Abdurrahman was exceedingly anxious to see General Kaufmann again, but he was not permitted to go back to Tashkend. A visit, however, which Kaufmann soon had to make to Samarcand, gave Abdurrahman the opportunity of again pressing his claims. "Let me go," said the Khan, "I have saved 100,000 roubles out of the White Czar's beneficence, and I have only to appear in Afghan Turkestan now that Yakoob Khan is engaged in fighting the English to insure complete success in the prosecution of my rights." General Kaufmann strongly advised him to remain calm and wait; that his time would no doubt soon come; and that it would be much better for him to enter Afghanistan under Russian protection. Abdurrahman now began to receive more letters from his friends and supporters, and was very impatient to take action.

Then followed the massacre of Cavagnari and the English Embassy at Cabul. While negotiations were going on between the English and Yakoob Khan at Gandamak, General Kaufmann was preparing Abdurrahman Khan to move on Afghanistan through Badakshan, where the Governor, Mir-Baba Khan, had promised to open his gates and give every assistance. The Khan's 100,000 roubles in paper money were changed into half imperials and silver roubles; a number of Berdan rifles and cannon taken from Bokhara and Khokand and 100 Kirghiz-*djigits* were also placed at his disposal. In token of gratitude, Abdurrahman took an oath to remain always the friend of Russia as long as it would not be opposed to his own interests and to those of Afghanistan. And thus he set out to occupy the throne of Cabul and become the friend and ally of England.

The author of the nine letters, of which the above is a short *résumé*, concludes by making the rather vague suggestion that if England wishes to avoid war about the present dispute she had better impose the solution of the difficulty upon Abdurrahman Khan. He observes:—

"Our relations with the Ameer Abdurrahman have heretofore been of the friendliest character, and his recent visit to Lord Dufferin at Rawul Pindi could have in no way changed his sentiments towards us. This is important for England to consider, as we are not playing any hidden game, nor do we intend to make any secret treaty with the Ameer. In all we do we shall be open and honourable."

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON.

UNDER the title "Workers and their Work," the *Daily News* contains an article on Mdme. Nilsson. She receives her visitor, we are told, with a hearty shake of the hand, or rather hands; for with that charming vivacity which is one of her chief characteristics she extends both in sign of welcome. A very slight acquaintance with Mdme. Nilsson, the writer continues, will disclose that, in addition to her beautiful voice, she possesses three characteristic features, indicating to persons, who need not be skilled in physiognomy or palmistry, the salient points of that remarkable individuality which can earn and lose one fortune after another, and begin again with courage and hopefulness, as well as charity towards others completely unimpaired. Under the crisp, short curls of fair hair is a marvellous brow, broad, low, and white, giving a delightful character to the face intensified by the great serious blue eyes, which look calmly out from under it with an "equal-to-either-fortune" expression. The third and most individual feature is the hand, neither childishly small, boneless, and nerveless, nor large and coarse, but a well-proportioned, handsome, capable-looking hand—evidently the hand of a person who can do something valid. Thus far description is not difficult; what is quite another matter to convey how far these features are accentuated by a manner unequalled in force and brilliancy. It is among persons unacquainted with the Norwegian language a moot point whether it is most delightful to converse with Mdme. Nilsson in French or in English. She habitually writes in French, but her colloquial English is as singularly terse and well-chosen as her manner of speaking is earnest and vivid.

Knowing her pride in her peasant birth and contempt for yearnings after noble origin, I ask Mdme. Nilsson whether in all her comings and goings between England, France, and America, she has still preserved not only the huge coffer of diadems, bracelets, wreaths, and other trophies which reposes at her bankers, but the old violin, while playing which at the fair of Ljungby, she secured the attention of Mr. Tornerhjelm, who found her a protectress in the Baroness Leuhusen, who took charge of her at the age of thirteen. "I always keep my old violin, which I know you regard as a fetish or a familiar spirit. I should like to pay the violin every day; but I am told the cramped attitude and powerful vibration might affect my singing in the evening. I love the violin for itself, and also because it reminds me of my childhood among the country people of Wedersiof." "Is there anything particularly lovable or agreeable in Norwegian country life?" "There is this advantage to a person in my walk of life—that you grow up healthy and strong. I do not think that literary men, when they allude to what they are pleased to call the enormous gains of prime donne, take into account that our work requires not only several qualities, which they are kind enough to exaggerate, but one they are apt to underrate or ignore. Firstly, one must be the voice; next, what is called talent or natural aptitude; and, next, intense, tenacious, perpetual industry. But all these fully-recognized faculties are downright useless if one is not strong and healthy. I must physically strong enough to sing through a long and trying opera, as well as to endure the wear and tear of daily practice." "It is said of journalists that they are strong men, because all the weak ones die!" "We require to be much stronger than you, for, besides the heats and chills, suffocation draughts we both endure, we go through ... and physical exertion of a very exhaustive ... actual must be exceptionally strong phys... kind. We a 'navvy' or a cart-horse is s... cally—strong as only sheer fatigue to ge... ong." "It is, then, work of exercise to b... through the morning's drudgery is im... ep the voice flexible, imperative ... erative, I believe?" "Absolutely three d... at you neglect the voice for two or ... ays it is very apt to play tricks when called on to do its work. You know that the vocal gymnastics we are bound to perform are sometimes very difficult, and that to sing through an opera like Lohengrin, for instance, requires both voice and singer to be in perfect condition." "Are you compelled, I believe, to exercise much self-denial as to the ordinary pursuits and enjoyments of life?" "It sounds like affectation to say that we are obliged to live for our art alone, but it is not a very great exaggeration. For example, I am fond of playing the violin. I am not allowed to play it. It delights me to ride on horseback. I am restricted to driving. I enjoy society, especially that of brother artists, very keenly. I am obliged to go to bed as early as possible after singing, and even on 'off-nights' am ordered to retire as early as convenient after dinner. You see, the voice and the spirit must be fresh in the early morning for practice, so as to give space for rest and a drive in the open air before singing in the afternoon or evening." "I suppose this extreme care is necessary?" "Even to the strongest woman who wishes to preserve her voice for any space of time. And you will recollect that my voice is my fortune, sir, she said." "And a very fine fortune too."

"I have a quiet word for you, Mdme. Nilsson went on, "on the much-talked-of question of the earnings of soprani. I know you think the rate we are paid at extravagant. I have had severe losses at times; but these have nothing to do with the question to which, Are we overpaid? Why in the first place, *mon ami*, we are rare, we song-birds. You can count all the soprani of the first line on the fingers of one hand. Now take our kindred artist, the painter. He is not such a rare bird as a singer is. If he is really good, as he paints portraits in London or Paris, he makes from £10,000 to £20,000 a year. He is not only not rare—he is numerous. What say you of your Millais, Holl, Leighton, Herkomer, Onless in London; and Meissonier, Carolus Duran, and Cabanel, not to mention poor Bastien-Lepage, in Paris, as well as Sargent and several more?" "Two blacks, Great Diva, do not make a white!" "No; but they help one to a standard of blackness. We singers are rare; we are competed for and, according to your natural law of value, fetch a high price, as would a fairly handsome diamond. Such a one as is worth three or four hundred pounds now if there were only four or five in the world would fetch twenty, thirty thousand—what you will." "But the diamond and the picture remain while the opera is only a fleeting joy." "And so is the voice of the singer, who cannot go on singing in her dotage as a painter can paint. *Sono Stradonaro*, the working life of the artist on canvas is fully twice as long as that of the singer, whose voice or general health may break down at any moment, and who is exposed to risk in hurrying from one engagement to another, from which the painter is entirely free. As for me, I lead a triangular life between London, Paris, and the United States. All receive me charmingly, and the Americans always seem delighted to see me again. But the life of a singer is made up of hard work, care, and self-denial—so far as I know—the absolute conditions of achieving and sustaining a high professional reputation. One lives as it were in a glass case."

BUILDINGS AND EARTHQUAKES.

MR. JOHN MILNE, Professor of Mining at the Imperial College of Engineering, Japan, writes as follows in regard to the buildings suitable for countries visited by earthquakes:—Although we can neither foretell nor prevent earthquakes, experiments and observations recently made in Japan have clearly shown that very much may be done to mitigate the disastrous effects usually accompanying these disturbances, and as an experimenter in this direction I trust that an epitome of the more important results hitherto obtained may not only be of interest but also of practical value to those who have to do with structures erected in earthquake countries.

The buildings usually recommended to those who live in seismic regions are constructed of masonry bound together with cement and iron to give the greatest possible resistance to stresses of all descriptions. For buildings of this type patents have been granted in America, they are described in the memoirs of the French Society of Civil Engineers, they are to be seen in San Francisco, and I myself have opportunity to examine them daily in Japan. Structures of this order may be compared with a strongly built box which might be rolled down the side of a steep mountain, and yet but seldom suffer injury. Houses like these have with-stood the shakings we have in Tokio with fair success, but should it ever happen that they were shattered it is inevitable that disastrous consequences would attend their ruin. Another drawback to their employment is their cost. The second type of building is one constructed with wood or iron. A structure of this order, when well built, may be compared with a wicker basket which, like the strongly-built box, might also be rolled down a mountain side and sustain but little damage. In this case safety depends upon lightness and flexibility. The chief objections raised against houses like these are want of durability, dangers consequent on fire, and, in the case of large buildings their appearance. If we take away the heavy roof of tiles we have a building of this sort in the ordinary dwellings of the Japanese. A noticeable feature in these houses is that they are not firmly attached by foundations to the earth but rest loosely on squared stones or boulders in the ground, the result of which is to partially prevent the transmission of momentum from the moving ground to the house which rests upon it. To test how far this principle is applicable to buildings I have during the last year made observations on a house resting upon its iron balls. This experiment was very similar to one carried out by Mr. David Stevenson with regard to the lamp tables in several of the lighthouses on the coast of Japan. For several reasons, among which were the movements produced by wind, I abandoned the balls and now have my house resting at each of its piers upon a handful of cast iron shot. These shot, which are about the size of buckshot, have so increased the frictional resistance to rolling that the house is practically astatic, and the motion in the house is in most earthquakes only about one-tenth of what it is outside. I may add that in appearance the building is like other buildings. That it had freedom at its foundations would not be observed, unless specially pointed out. From these experiments I am fully convinced that light one-storied buildings like bungalows built of wood or iron, resting at their foundations upon layers of small cast iron shot may be constructed to withstand the effects of earthquakes, while neighbouring buildings are reduced to ruin. This, then, is one method by which we may partially defend ourselves against earthquake motion.

Another result, perhaps of greater importance, as it applies to heavy buildings, is the fact that the principal motion of an earthquake at a distance from its *epicentrum*, or the point immediately above its origin, is chiefly superficial. The earthquake may be compared with the effect produced by a charge of dynamite exploded beneath the surface of the ocean. In the vicinity of a point above, or nearly above the explosion, the disturbance is violent and destructive, while at a distance the motion is principally felt as waves which are being propagated horizontally. In support of this I may say that in Tokio in moderately hard ground earthquakes, which have been sufficiently intense to crack a building, are hardly perceptible at the bottom of a pit 10ft. deep, the motion at that depth by careful measurement being hardly one-fortieth of what it is at the surface. I make this statement fully conversant with the experience of miners, about which I have personally collected many facts. Here then we have suggested to us a second method by which we may mitigate the effects produced by earthquake disturbances. The result of this discovery is leading me to make experiments on free foundations, which, together with the results of numerous other observations relating to the effects of earthquakes on buildings, I hope shortly to describe in detail. A third plan which may be adopted as a defence against earthquakes is to make a seismic survey of the district in which we intend to build. As a result of the careful measurement of very many earthquakes I can say with certainty that we may have three or four observatories not more than 80ft. or sometimes even 100ft. apart, at which the records for the same earthquake will be so entirely different that the diagrams of the motion at the stations will hardly present two points in common. In confirmation of this, I may mention that I have near my house six stations in electrical connexion, and not more than 800ft. apart. At one of these stations the intensity of the disturbance as measured by its destructive power is invariably six times that of any of the others. Having by the application of any or all of the methods here suggested defended ourselves against the acquisition of momentum, the next step is, so far as possible, to obviate the occurrence of those evil effects of the motion which cannot be avoided Here, together with numerous details of construction, there are two chief principles which may be followed. One of these is to so arrange our building that its various parts shall have similar vibrational periods. The second is to remember that we have to deal with stresses and straits applied more or less horizontally, and not with vertically applied forces such as are usually provided against in ordinary engineering formulæ. As an example of a violation of the first principle I may mention the construct of brick chimneys with a frame building. Either when shaken separately, may stand; but when shaken together, owing to their difference in vibrational period, they become mutually destructive. As an example of a violation of the second principle I may point out the unstability of an ordinary brick arch to horizontal stresses, as compared with the perfection of its stability when only intended to withstand stresses due to gravity. Both of these principles I have seen violated with ominous results, and therefore I now refer to them not as matters of theory, but as principles based upon experience. Immediately above an earthquake origin where the greatest component of motion is vertical a little may be done by the use of light superstructures, but beyond this we are almost helpless. This area is, however, often very small, and outside it, as I have shown, it is certain that, with proper construction and selection of sites, serious calamities may at least be mitigated and often entirely avoided.

When a builder has to erect a structure in an earthquake country it would seem that his first duty is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the nature of earthquake motion, especially as exhibited in the locality where he intends to build. This being done he will naturally see the inapplicability of many well-known rules and will no longer solely keep in view the necessity of thick walls, the rods and iron bond.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

"STEPNIAK," in the course of an article in the *Times* on the Russian Army, says:—It is the universality of theft which provokes and maintains the malversations of army contractors. No sooner do signs of an approaching war appear on the horizon than there takes place at St. Petersburg a veritable steeplechase after contracts. To the acceptance of their estimates competitors scatter money right and left, hundreds of thousands, even millions, of roubles finding their way into the pockets of people of influence, or into the pockets of people's tresses. Their friends, kinsfolk, and misstresses. These gentlemen reckon, and with good reason, on the venality of the doctors and military commanders, by whose connivance they hope to recoup the money they thus dispense, and millions in addition. On the other hand, the necessity of bribing everybody, the impossibility of making a single step without payment, obliges the contractors to take out the difference in the quality of the stores and provisions which they deliver for the use of the army. In Russia highly placed personages, as is natural, deign only to accept bribes of considerable amount. Besides a few hundred thousand roubles paid to sundry dignitaries of St. Petersburg, Rykoff had to give General Berhard a round million for looking after his business at the capital. At the beginning of the Bulgarian war all St. Petersburg was talking about the bribe of a million roubles said to have been given by the firm of Gorvitz and Kohan to Mademoiselle Tchislov (a St. Petersburg actress whose relations with Grand Duke Nicholas, the elder, commander-in-chief of the army, were notorious) to secure a contract. Rumour may have exaggerated the amount in this instance, but it is quite certain that no company can obtain an extensive contract except at an outlay in bribes alone of considerably over a million roubles. Nor is this all. Bribes have to be administered, not only in high quarters to get contracts, but all round in order to insure acceptance of the commodities tendered by the bribers. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the contractors have to bribe merely when they supply articles of inferior quality. They must pay just as much in one case as the other you can no more get on without bribery in Russia than you can in Turkey. Bribes are a sort of homage, a compliment to which the agents of authority are so much accustomed that they even regard them as a legitimate source of income. If a contractor should refuse to render the traditional tribute on the ground that his supplies were of good quality it would be looked upon as an insult, an act of flat rebellion, and he would be undone. Under one frivolous pretext or other his supplies would be rejected, and persistence in his probity would probably end in his ruin. The commissariat service, as may be supposed, enjoys in Russia a very evil reputation.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one a man who had been in hospital for weeks and be a blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator Dec.* 1883.

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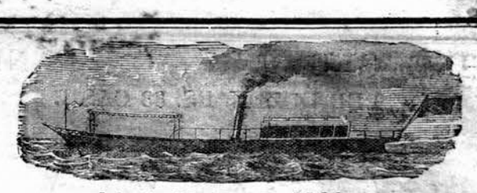

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Practical Notes on the importance to People living in India of

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS,

BY A RETIRED INDIAN ARMY DOCTOR.

The value of Phosphorus as a remedy for Functional Disorders of the Nervous System induced by overwork and other exhausting influences incidental to modern life, and especially to those residing in the Tropics, has long been recognised by the medical profession both in England and India. Phosphorus, it is well known, is a normal constituent of the blood, and a never-failing ingredient in all the more important tissues and fluids of the body. It is a very important constituent of nerve tissue, and is found especially abundant in the brain.

Phosphorus is a very important alimentary principle; it is present in minute quantities in most food, and it is a matter of popular experience that food which is rich in Phosphorus is found to possess remarkable sustaining power. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish are partaken of almost greedily at late suppers, at balls, and after unusual exercise. Eggs also contain Phosphorus, and are very sustaining, and in normal states of living the supply obtained from these sources is sufficient.

The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is unquestionably the remedy for this; it is really food for the brain and nerves. A teaspoonful taken alone, or in half a wine glass of quinine wine or water, three times a day (at meal times), will indeed be found a boon to hard brain-workers.

It is the best possible medicine to counteract the effects of fast living, only too common, as all doctors well know, in India; but it cannot be too strongly pointed out that notwithstanding the wonderful relief this valuable medicine affords, such living must in time damage the health.

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The attention of Indian Army and Civil doctors is confidently and specially desired, and the Proprietors (Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, England) are confident that the Medical Profession will fully agree with all that has been written by their late confrère—himself a long resident in India.

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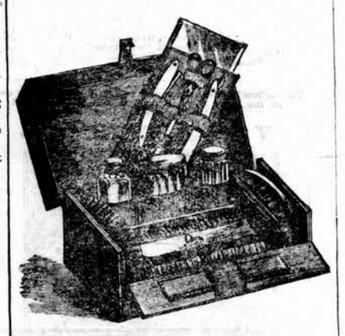

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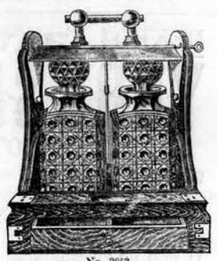

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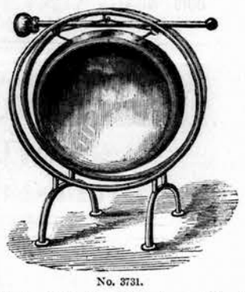

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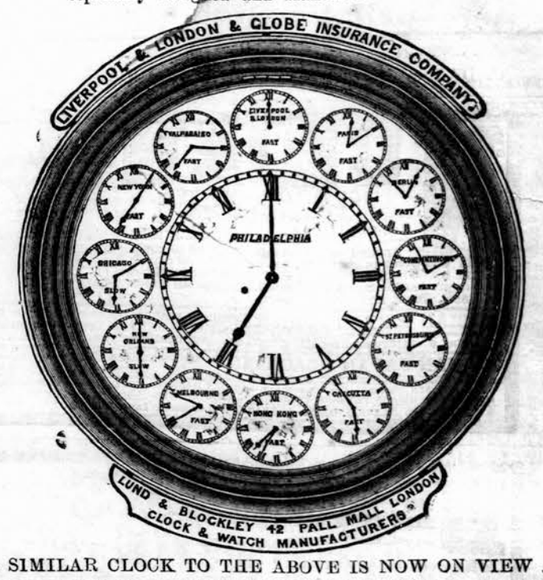

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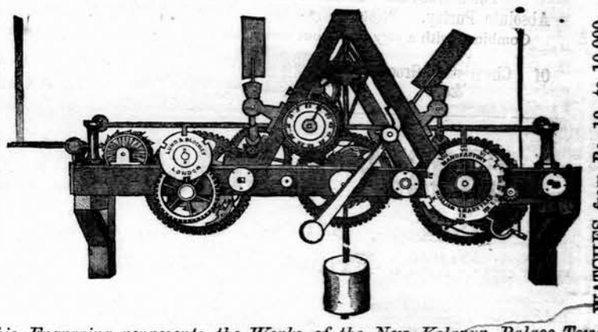

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